

January 1956



CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN

# CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN

Official Periodical of the California Library Association

Volume 17, No. 1

January, 1956

RAYMOND M. HOLT, *Editor*

MISS THELMA REID, *President*


MRS. W. R. YELLAND, *Executive Secretary*

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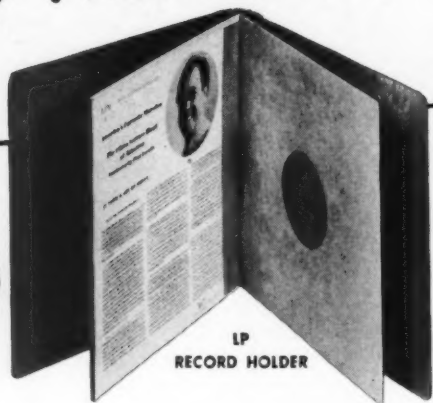
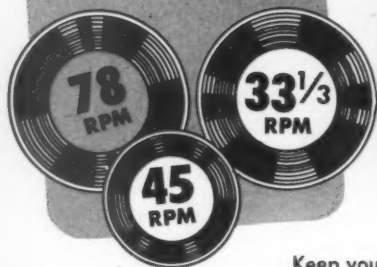
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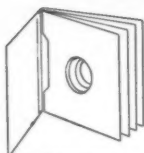
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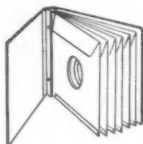
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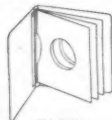
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*Purpose:* To aid libraries in adult education programs, initiate some experiments, provide liaison to California State Committee on Adult Education.

**AUDIO-VISUAL**—WILLIAM BRETT, Oakland Public Library, Chairman; Mrs. MARY D. PEARSON, Long Beach Public Library, Co-Chairman.

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*Purpose:* To secure advertisements for the California Librarian.

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*Purpose:* To discover, preserve, and make available for research and publication the records and papers of California libraries and librarians.

**CALIFORNIA LIBRARY WEEK**—JOHN WARD, Madera County Library, Chairman.

*Purpose:* To stimulate the libraries of California to a concerted public relations drive celebrating California Library Week, observed annually the second week in March.

**CONSTITUTION REVISION**—WILLIAM S. GELLER, Los Angeles County Public Library, Chairman.

*Purpose:* To review the provisions of the Constitution and present to the membership proposed amendments drafted to meet organizational needs as required.

**DOCUMENTS**—ESTHER SCHUERMAN, Sacramento Public Library, Chairman.

*Purpose:* To aid libraries in the effective distribution and use of all documents, with California state publications its chief concern.

**ELECTION**—GRACE MURRAY, California State Library, Sacramento, Chairman.

*Purpose:* To count and tabulate the votes cast and announce the results at the Association's annual meeting.

**FINANCE**—MARCO THORNE, San Diego Public Library, Chairman.

*Purpose:* To assemble and present at the first Executive Board meeting of each year all budget requests submitted by committees, districts and sections, along with a statement of anticipated revenues, and arrange to have an annual audit, by a certified public accountant, of all Association accounts.

**HOSPITALS & INSTITUTIONS**—MARGARET CRESSATY, College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, Los Angeles, Chairman.

*Purpose:* To promote organized library service for patients and personnel in hospitals and for inmates and staff in other institutions, and to render all possible aid in promoting that service.

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**LEGISLATIVE**—KATHERINE LAICH, Los Angeles Public Library, Chairman.

*Purpose:* To study and disseminate appropriate information regarding pertinent legal and legislative matters occurring at all governmental levels.

**LIBRARY BUILDINGS**—ELEANOR N. WILSON, Kern County Library, Bakersfield, Chairman.

*Purpose:* To survey current planning for library building in California and maintain an up-to-date listing of new and remodeled library buildings in the state.

**LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT**—HAROLD HAMILL, Los Angeles Public Library, Chairman.

*Purpose:* (1) To define library objectives; (2) To study problems; (3) To formulate policies toward solving these problems; (4) To recommend a program for action.

**MEMBERSHIP**—GEORGE F. FARRIER, Alhambra Public Library, Chairman.

*Purpose:* To develop a large and active membership in the California Library Association.

**NOMINATING**—ISABEL H. JACKSON, University of California, Berkeley, Chairman.

*Purpose:* To select a panel of officers for presentation to CLA membership for election.

\*ED. NOTE: A complete list of committee members will appear in the April issue of CL.

# PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION— MRS. EVELYN DETCHON, San Diego Junior College, Chairman.

*Purpose: To promote good personnel administration in all types of libraries in California and toward that end to revise the CLA Code of Ethics, the CLA Code of Practice, and to publicize these Codes and encourage libraries to adopt and follow them; to publicize activity of ALA Committee on Personnel Administration.*

# PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION—MARY HUGENTUGLER, Los Angeles Public Library, Chairman.

*Purpose: To provide a means of communication between library schools and practicing librarians in California so that topics and problems to which cooperative effort may provide solutions may be discussed.*

# PUBLIC RELATIONS—E. CASWELL PERRY, Burbank Public Library, Chairman.

*Purpose: To develop means and methods of publicizing and promoting library services.*

# PUBLICATIONS—CARL COX, California State Library, Sacramento, Chairman.

*Purpose: To approve content and format of all publications authorized by the Executive Board, except the official periodical. In addition, to coordinate Committee publications and to recommend or initiate publications with the approval of the Executive Board.*

# RECRUITMENT—DOUGLAS MILLS, University of California, Davis, Chairman.

*Purpose: To organize and activate a positive program of recruitment for the library profession in California.*

# REGIONAL RESOURCES COORDINATING—FRANCES CHRISTESON, Los Angeles County Public Library, State Coordinator; REV. WILLIAM J. MONIHAN, Gleason Library, University of San Francisco, Northern Section Chairman.

*Purpose: To survey the resources for research in California and to initiate and promote cooperative projects in making these resources widely known and more easily available.*

# RESOLUTIONS—GEORGE F. FARRIER, Alhambra Public Library, Chairman.

*Purpose: To prepare and report appropriate resolutions to the Association at its annual meeting. All resolutions except those pertaining to obituaries and appreciation shall be referred to the Executive Board.*

# SURVEY TECHNICAL ADVISORY— DR. EDWARD A. WIGHT, University of California School of Librarianship, Berkeley, Chairman.

*Purpose: Compilation of data and preparation of a report for Assemblyman Ernest Geddes for use by his Assembly Education Subcommittee on Library Problems.*

# TRUSTEE CITATION—MRS. THEODORA KILLINGER, Alameda Public Library, Chairman.

*Purpose: To honor Trustees, members of Library Boards, or County Supervisors who have done outstanding work for their own libraries or libraries in general during the current year.*

## CLA CALENDAR

### CALIFORNIA LIBRARY WEEK March 11-17

CLA Executive Board  
Los Angeles, January 6-7  
(Bay Area, May 27-28 ? ? ?)

Golden Empire, Sacramento, May 18

Golden Gate, San Francisco Area,  
May 26

Mt. Shasta, Chico, April 6

Redwood, Eureka, May 12

Southern, Santa Barbara, April 27-28

Yosemite, Modesto, March 31

58th Annual State Conference, San  
Diego, October 30-November 3

## Your CLA Publications Committee Announces . . .

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| Eddy, Harriet. <i>County library organizing in California, 1909-1918.</i>   | \$2.50 |
| Intellectual Freedom Kit.   | 1.00   |
| 1955 Membership Roster and CLA Directory for 1956. (Ready in February.)   | .50    |
| Public Relations Committee, <i>Opportunity beckons</i> (a brochure to publicize libraries and what they offer). (250 copies)                  | 5.50   |
| Section for Work with Boys and Girls. <i>Choosing the right book; a list for teachers and librarians to use with-retarded readers.</i> 2d ed. | .15    |

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# THE *FORWARD* LOOK IN CALIFORNIA LIBRARIES FOR 1956

*(Mostly business, plus some sweet talk from the south)*

BY THELMA REID

*CLA President*

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS (or at least a deep breath and an accelerated pace) with preliminary planning for the year ahead began early for your CLA officers and committee chairmen. Most of them came to the San Jose Conference in October knowing their 1956 CLA assignment and were able to explore Association projects and professional problems through direct discussion with library colleagues from all over the state rather than by correspondence. At the Workshop for new officers and committee chairmen which followed the Joint Meeting of the 1955 and 1956 Executive Boards on Saturday, October 29, the exigencies of budget estimating; the 1956 time table for district meetings and activity reports, as well as date and place for the 1956 Annual Conference were briefly reviewed.

Fruitful results are in store from this advance work together. Under the provisions of the revised Constitution progress is being made toward achieving more continuity in CLA operations. Foundations have been laid for emphasis on a year-round program of activities in preference to a succession of annual meetings with limited cumulated achievement during the yearly intervals between Conferences. This year, we are working toward more opportunity for Sections and Committees to strengthen and coordinate their specific

*ED. NOTE: CL joins with the membership of CLA in welcoming Thelma Reid as she begins her year as President of our Association. Her distinguished career has placed her in many positions of responsibility and in many phases of librarianship. Most of us remember her as the Field Representative of the State Library. The knowledge of libraries throughout the state gained in that position will undoubtedly be of considerable value in her work this year. Characterized by her pleasant southern accent, Thelma is now Chief Librarian of the San Diego City Schools.*



*Thelma Reid, Chief Librarian of the San Diego City Schools, President of the California Library Association for 1956.*

endeavors at District Meetings. To encourage wider membership interest and participation in Association projects, at least two Districts: the Golden Empire and Southern are planning dinner get-togethers and small area-discussion assemblies to talk over local library matters in addition to the traditional Annual District Meeting in 1956.

Committee members and Chairmen who have served less than three consecutive years were invited to serve again this year. A list of committee chairmen appears on the previous page. A complete committee list will be printed in the April Number. The only new committee is the Technical Advisory Committee. A

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special committee appointed by Mrs. Zimmerman late in 1955, it has been reappointed to continue work with Assemblyman Ernest Geddes and his Assembly Education Subcommittee on Library Problems consulting on the Proposed Survey of California Libraries. The present membership, limited to a small group near Sacramento, will be expanded later to include strong state-wide representation for this committee. More information about this and other current committee activity will be forthcoming in the April *California Librarian*—along with an account of the Executive Board meeting in Los Angeles early in January.

A full background for the CLA program in 1956 is developed in the Progress Reports of committees, districts and sections which were distributed at San Jose and in the Summary Proceedings of the Conference, available from the Executive Secretary. This careful recording of the various meetings at the Annual Conference will provide a good overview of the many facets of CLA endeavors as indicated in the programs of the four Sections and the aims and accomplishments of the Standing and Special Committees. For the coming year we shall be concerned chiefly with moving ahead with projects currently under way in the several areas of interest already well established. If we can build on the high points of the previous year, we can indeed look to an outstanding year of achievement in 1956.

Finally, contemplate if you will the far vista, but look sharp to the road just ahead. To pursue further the metaphor implied in the title of this non-literary exhortation (since the *FORWARD LOOK* is patently lifted from a current automobile advertising catchword), let's choose a contrasting two-tone paint job for our 1956 model. Combine the rosy hue of future aspiration set off matter-of-factly with a practical utilitarian fender finish of resolute realization of reality, prepared for the vagaries of heavy traffic! By all means, however, relax and enjoy the ride. Ours is a sturdy vehicle and the scenery and company is fine.

P.S.—Be sure to mark your calendar for the San Diego CLA October 30-November 3, 1956. We're going to have a wonderful time! "Y'all come!"



## A SPECIAL MESSAGE

We wish to bring to your special attention the October issue of the **PLD Reporter** on Book Selection. You probably have a series order for the **Reporter** but this issue is deemed such a valuable library tool that an extra printing has been made to accommodate wider distribution, particularly for branch librarians.

Why branch librarians? Because there is general agreement that staff members must be informed at the highest level in order to participate cogently in formulating and working towards a book selection policy; and also that they be equipped to cope with censorship questions of patrons with which they are frequently confronted.

We want you to know, therefore, that we have anticipated requests for additional copies of this important October issue of the **PLD Reporter** and they may be ordered from the American Library Association's Publishing Department, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

Perhaps you would like a brief review of what's in the issue. Presented in full are the papers read at the conference, namely: "Let Us Trust Freedom," by Herbert Brucker, Editor of the **Hartford Courant**; "The Impact of a Stormy Climate on our Libraries," by Paul Bixler, Librarian, Antioch College, and Secretary, A.L.A. Committee on Intellectual Freedom; "Objectives of the Public Library," by Miriam Putnam, Librarian, Memorial Hall Library, Andover, Massachusetts; and "Book Selection Theory," by Eleanor Phinney, Graduate School of Library Science, Rutgers University. These are published in full, along with

the summary reports of the discussion groups and the digest of the final panel session. Included also are the Library Bill of Rights, the Freedom to Read statement, the School Library Bill of Rights, together with excerpts from public library book selection policy statements now in force. These deal with a number of pertinent points, such as objectives, criteria, controversial issues, exclusions, fiction, sex, religion. Also included is a reading list on the general subject of censorship and book selection.

The Workshop afforded librarians concerned with book selection problems an opportunity to exchange ideas and experience on an easy give-and-take basis; it also served as a reorientation to the many issues involved in the selection of books. The October **PLD Reporter** brings this together and makes available the pooled thinking and judgment of those participating in the Workshop; it will serve as a useful and inspiring work kit to all who are concerned with the selection of books for libraries.

As you can see, the October issue of the **PLD Reporter** is a crystallization, really, of just about all the practical information available on book selection policy. It is up-to-date, and it is sparked by the hearts and minds of the 235 alert librarians who participated in the conference. (Price: No. 4, Series order, \$2.00 each. Single issues \$2.50 each.)

We do hope that you will make wide and wise use of their contribution to librarianship.

John D. Henderson, Chairman  
ALA Intellectual Freedom  
Committee

### Buildings Institute Canceled

THE PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED BUILDINGS INSTITUTE HAS BEEN CANCELED. PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH ELEANOR N. WILSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE 1956 LIBRARY BUILDINGS COMMITTEE, FOR PLANS FOR A FUTURE BUILDINGS WORKSHOP.

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## Librarians of California:

It gives me pleasure to comply with the Editors suggestion and say directly to California librarians something I said not long ago to an officer of the CLA.

The third edition of **Who's Who in Library Service** has been described as a "stepping-stone" edition. The twofold job was to get out a new edition and in so doing to try out procedures which would hold down production costs. In this way, the experience it was thought might show how publication of regular editions could be put on permanent footing.

The savings came by depending on voluntary cooperation—volunteer editorial assistants, return of questionnaires without personal follow-up, etc. We learned a lot, including things not to do again, and all this experience is recorded for the use of the next Council. But on the whole the procedure worked well. It can be made to work better next time with some modifications. Meanwhile an Interim Committee on the future of **Who's Who in Library Service** has been appointed. Your ideas will be warmly welcomed.

All this by way of relaying to you a message which was given to representatives of all cooperating organizations who attended a luncheon meeting at Philadelphia in July. The cooperation of Californian librarians is greatly appreciated.

Carl M. White, Chairman  
Interim Committee on WWLS

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# Organizing For Effective Action

BY ARTHUR F. COREY

*Executive Secretary, California Teachers Assn.*

IN A MOMENT of very deep weakness many months ago, I agreed to come to this meeting. In the meantime, many times I have regretted it because I feel very humble in any attempt to try to tell librarians what they ought to do about their problems. Therefore, I have determined that I won't try to tell you what you ought to do about your problems, but rather to talk, if I may, about some of the general problems which face any group which attempts to organize to attain its mutual objectives.

I want, first, to speak briefly about the problem of all organizational activity in a free society like ours. American culture (at least in its economic and social mechanism) is definitely what I have chosen to call a corporate society. I don't mean by this that our life is necessarily dominated by Big Business because I would have you remember that California Teachers Association or the Methodist Church in Long Beach are just as much corporations as are Standard Oil Company or the Telephone Company. I am thinking in terms of a concept rather, and that is the con-

cept of an on-going group of people with some personality in the group. A group which develops an individuality and a perseverance which is attempting to achieve by group action what the individual members of the group found they could not achieve working alone.

So much for the basic philosophy behind the whole idea of group organization. Now I want to take an illustration from my own organization to give you a picture of how important it is that a group have its idea of function and ultimate objective pretty well thought out in order that there be a yardstick against which the day-to-day program association may be measured. Now, the California Teachers Association By-Laws, written many, many years ago, begin with these words: "The purpose of the Association is to achieve for teaching its true place among professions." Now, what does that mean? The social significance of teaching in a free country will permit us to be satisfied with nothing less than a social and economic climate which clearly recognizes teaching as the preeminent profession.

Now, what are the functions through which we work? The development and maintenance of adequate standards in the various identifiable aspects of teaching service is the means whereby we believe we will make the most rapid progress toward the establishment of teaching as a preeminent stable profession. Everything we do in our association can be pinned to

*ED. NOTE: Dr. Corey is one of the organizational geniuses of our time. He has molded the teachers of California into one of the most powerful groups in the state—every legislator is quite aware of the potent CTA. Thus it is only right that CLA should turn to Dr. Corey for guidance in its organization for legislative action. Immediate Past President Carma Zimmerman called his address at the 1954 Long Beach Conference "electrifying." No better person could draw us a blueprint for effective action.*

one of these five functions: 1) the development and maintenance of high ethical standards for our members; 2) the development and maintenance of high professional standards for our members; 3) the development and maintenance of high educational standards for the school; 4) the development and maintenance of high standards of community relations for the members of our profession; and, lastly, the developing and maintaining of high standards of working conditions for members of our profession.

That is to illustrate what we have taken for our over-all purpose and the various functions through which we attempt to achieve that purpose. I don't know what they will be for you. You need to have a program outlined with overall objectives and then the specifics of how you attempt to achieve those objectives to get where you want to get. You remember what Alice in Wonderland said to the Cheshire Cat, "Which way should I go from here?" And the Cheshire Cat said, "It all depends on where you want to get to." Your program at any time depends on where you want to get to.

What are some of the principles which apply to any of this. First, leadership. Leadership is not just something nice to have in the group; it's an absolute necessity because a leaderless group is not just useless, it's dangerous. Leadership needs to be aggressive and capable, but not dictatorial and domineering. It needs to be sincere and self-effacing.

The second point is participation. Participation is an absolute essential if an organization is to be effective. In our organization, we actually have 1,500 people who are elected to office and do actually participate in policy making. It isn't perfect by any means. It often breaks down, but at least theoretically the procedure is there whereby, beginning at the grass roots, policy could be brought right up through, until I get the directions, "Go to Sacramento and pass a bill like this." People have a chance to say what they want and they have a chance to vote as to whether they want it. And this participation is essential if you are going to get the next point which is absolutely necessary in a good organization. And that's what I call group solidarity.

By group solidarity I don't mean just a sort of spiritual ideology which ties you together in a group, and you feel a oneness and all that kind of thing. I am much more practical than that. I mean a kind of attitude within the group that when the majority has spoken through democratic means you've all had your say, and the minority supports it just as loyally as though they had wished for it in the first place. On any other basis you cannot be effective as a group. This business of group solidarity, is not just an ideology. It's an insistent practical necessity.

The next point is adequate finance. In any organizational program in a free society you have two basic commodities, personnel and communications. Now, whether it is a small organization where personnel is largely donated by members, or whether it's a large organization with a big staff which needs to be well paid, the point still is that it costs to get good personnel to work. It costs more to get good communications. The communicative techniques which are now available are more expensive than they have ever been in the history of mankind.

Now the last point. How about legislation? Any organized group in a free society will sooner or later come upon a problem which involves legislation. In the first place, an organization like yours wants to have representation in Sacramento. It's probably not feasible for you to have a full time person, but you ought to have some *one* person available to interpret your needs to the Legislature. It is much more effective for the Legislature to learn that this one person speaks for the whole group.

Secondly, there is need for quick communications. It is absolute essential. We can tell the members of the Legislature what the people want, but when pressure is needed we can't put on pressure. The pressure comes from the field, and so when a crisis develops in Sacramento you've got to have quick communications. You've got to have people in the field. That means all of you, all over the state, knowing what the program is and being willing to act if and when action is needed.

(Organizing for Action . . . page 54)

# A Photographic Recruitment Exhibit For California Libraries

BY DOUGLAS E. MILLS

IN THE SUMMER of 1954 Mr. Rocco Crachi of the University of California Library, Berkeley, conceived the idea of a traveling photographic exhibit to promote young people's interest in librarianship. Although such an exhibit had been used in New York State, it was a new approach to recruitment for California libraries.

The planning and selection of photographs were done by a Golden Gate District recruiting committee under Mr. Crachi's chairmanship. After the CLA Executive Board approved the project, the collecting of pictures from various types of libraries began in earnest. Libraries throughout the state submitted a number of photographs from which Mr. Crachi's

committee selected the most suitable ones for inclusion in the exhibit. The Recruitment Committee is greatly indebted to those libraries which submitted photographs.

The exhibit consists of 25 mounted photographs, each measuring 16 by 20 inches. A fairly even geographical distribution is maintained between northern and southern California libraries. The major types of libraries are represented.

Two duplicate displays were produced at a total cost of about 130 dollars. This expense was borne by the California Library Association as a part of its recruitment program. The successful completion of the project may be credited to the grass roots initiative, sustained interest, and hard work of Mr. Crachi and the people who assisted him.

The chief purpose of the exhibit is to kindle an interest in libraries and librar-

(Recruitment . . . page 57)

*ED. NOTE: The crucial problem of recruitment has been handled for the past year by U. C. at Davis' Librarian Douglas E. Mills and his Recruitment Committee. They have made an extensive study of many avenues of approach. This is a report on one of the most successful yet devised.*



*This is the introductory picture in the series and shows a library school student at the University of California reading some of the announcements of openings. It is titled "Job opportunities: Looking over prospects."*



## Behind the Scenes of "STORM CENTER"

BY RUTH HALL

A SHRILL POLICE WHISTLE; all traffic stops at Fourth and E Streets; Columbia Pictures is shooting scenes in the Santa Rosa Public Library, for the new motion picture, *Storm Center*, starring Bette Davis.

It is a controversial picture. Miss Davis, who plays the part of a librarian in a

small town library, believes that people should be able to read what they wish. She is discharged because she refuses to withdraw from the shelves, a book that is criticized by a small group.

To film *Storm Center* the Adult Department of the Library was closed for eight days to its patrons. A very limited service was conducted on the ground floor, in the Boys' and Girls' Library, which was kept open from 10 a.m. until 9 p.m. Adult books were received in this Department and reissued to those who found something to their taste among the returned books.

Why was the Santa Rosa Library chosen as the setting for *Storm Center*? Some

*ED. NOTE: Ruth Hall, Librarian of the Santa Rosa Public Library, has had one of the most unique experiences accorded a California Librarian. Filming of STORM CENTER climaxes nearly five years of expectations following the original announcement that such a film would be made with some library in this state used for location shots. Miss Hall's many years of experience in Santa Rosa has undoubtedly been a great help in assisting Columbia Pictures achieve a realistic setting and atmosphere.*



Ruth Hall, Librarian of the Santa Rosa Public Library talks with Actress Bette Davis, who stars as a librarian in the new movie *STORM CENTER*.



thirty-seven libraries had been viewed and rejected, before this particular library was selected and it did not, at first, appear to be entirely complimentary!

Mr. Julian Blaustein, the producer; Mr. Dan Taradash, the author-director; Mr. DeHaven, the assistant director, and Mr. O'Dell, the artist, were looking for an old, overcrowded library. Since the picture is centered around a small library, the prototype of one anywhere in the United States, it would, of necessity, have to be old and crowded. Typically the librarian of *Storm Center* is struggling with her City Council to get a Children's Wing. (Fortunately, the Children's Department of the Santa Rosa Library, is on the ground floor and did not show in the filming of the picture.) Perhaps the most important feature of all was the location of the library in a small City park, allowing space for the all-important "Children's Wing" of the movie. Lack of additional space adjoining eliminated many libraries which were built in the midst of congested areas.

There were other problems to be considered. In the southern part of the State, palm trees would localize the library. In front of the Santa Rosa Library stood two very ugly palm trees. They were unsightly, but expensive to remove. When the group from Columbia Pictures met with the Board of Library Trustees, they discussed many matters and then, very cautiously, asked if there was any particular civic pride or love for the palm trees. The expressions on the faces of all Board members quickly conveyed the answer, and the palm trees were removed—at the expense of the movie company!

Santa Rosa offered not only the type of library needed, but also, desirable settings for practically all of their scenes. So, for the month of September 14 to October 14, Columbia Pictures, with approximately one hundred persons, including producers, cast, and crew, moved, with all their equipment, to Santa Rosa.

Many local persons were used in the scenes, several taking important parts. To give the picture a feeling of authenticity, a number of patrons in the library, and persons sitting on the park benches outside, were approached by the company's



*Actress Kim Hunter prepares for her role as Assistant Librarian in STORM CENTER.*

contact man, and asked if they would be willing to appear in the picture.

Only about two-thirds of the floor space of the Main Library was used, with a glimpse into the stack-room. This made the library appear much smaller than its actual size. The librarian's office was cleverly transferred from one side of the building to the other, and the Newspaper Reading Room was changed into a "Treasure Room," marked in large letters on the glass above the installed door. These, with a most amazing collection of old type pictures in ornate frames, and other antiquated decorations, completely changed the original interior appearance of the library. In order to make these alterations in the rooms, measurements were made, and the color of the redwood finish was carefully matched by the movie workmen on their first visit here. When the company moved to Santa Rosa, the complete framework was brought with them, ready to set up, with only a nail or two necessary to hold it in place. The result was that of having always been a part of the building.

The first interview between the producer, Mr. Blaustein and Mr. Taradash, the author-director, with the librarian was

(*Storm Center* . . . page 56)

# From Mother Goose To Aristotle

BY MARION GARTHWAITE

I HOPE NO ONE in this room thinks that I picked the title for this talk. The committee who did must have worked on the theory that if you give a children's librarian enough rope you just never know what she'll hang on it.

Amelia Munson used a quotation from Chaucer for the title of her excellent book on teen age reading, and I have lifted the quotation bodily for my own purposes: "I have, God knows, an ample field to plow and feeble oxen." If Amelia Munson feels that teen age reading is an ample field, how much vaster is the field of transition reading reaching from Mother Goose to Aristotle.

When I saw the title and realized the ample field to be covered in one short talk, when I can't cover the field in five weeks at College of the Pacific, I remembered my trip to San Francisco to get the Commonwealth medal for "Tomas."

I have never driven in the City alone. I came on to Market Street at Tenth, and I belong to the vintage that came in at the foot of Market by boat. Here were these three way lights, two way streets, and ten way pedestrians, with some awful trolley busses that swept in front of me to take the only available space. And me clutching the wheel and trying to find the Palace Hotel.

A policeman stopped at the same stop light, and put his elbow in my window. I tried to think what *had* I done, what *had* I done! But all he said was, "Lady! Lady! Lady! Do you think you'll make it?"

I knew I could "make" Mother Goose, but I had to dig deep in my subconscious

*ED. NOTE: Mrs. Marion Garthwaite, children's librarian for the San Mateo County Library at Redwood City is one of this state's most distinguished librarians in the field of children's work. More than this, she is the author of three outstanding juvenile books including TOMAS AND THE RED HEADED ANGEL. Her fourth book will be published as a Literary Guild edition this year. It was impossible to resist the temptation of publishing in full the delightful speech she delivered at San Jose in October.*

to remember earlier contacts with Aristotle.

I remembered that he had taught a school for the sons of nobles, including the young prince, Alexander. I remembered that he had established the Peripatetic School of Philosophy where the philosophers walked about as they expounded their theories. That was a good tie-in with children's librarians—I had seen plenty of them walking around and muttering.

Aristotle divided the human race into two categories; on the one hand the leaders, (by which he meant rulers like Philip of Macedon, the military leaders such as Alexander the Great, and philosophers and teachers), and on the other hand those who served.

That was probably true for his time, and he couldn't look ahead to see that many do both in our time, and among them children's librarians. We certainly serve. We serve books and children, parents, teachers, and schools. Many of us serve our communities, others serve our profession. But we are also leaders in the selection of the books our children will read, and leading children to them.

Aristotle also fathered one of the greatest tenets of all teaching. "What we have to learn to do we learn by doing." This is particularly true of reading.

If we want children to become educated, cultivated men and women, they must learn to read. On this skill depends their ability to express their own thoughts and to understand the thoughts and ideas of others through words.

Reading is a necessary tool for living, a prerequisite to getting along in the world we live in. But it is something else. It is one of the greatest pleasures life has to offer—of exceeding joy—and we don't want children to miss it.

How can we find books to lead children from one phase of reading to the next—these books for transition reading?

Well, first things first. We start with Mother Goose.

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I feel that I know Mother Goose well enough, through three generations, to speak with some authority. We heard "Rockaby Baby" and "This Little Pig Goes to Market," toe by toe, as soon as we could listen, along with nursery songs in both French and English. "Au Clair de la Lune," "The Bridge of Avignon," "The Shepherdess," the pat a pon-patapon school, and we were put to bed with a French prayer. But I'm sure I tackled Guy de Maupassant and "Les Misérables" much more easily in later years because of it.

We did the same for our own children. My daughter was born on a March day when our hard-shelled almond trees were a blur of pink and white blossoms. Her daddy brought sprays of them to the hospital, and when her small brother asked, "What does she look like, Murr?" I told him, "She looks just like an almond blossom." He had been the red faced, squashed type, but this tiny girl was pink and white, and beautiful to look upon. So I sang to her, "I had a little nut tree, nothing would it bear, but a silver nutmeg and a golden pear. The King of Spain's daughter came to visit me, and all was because of my little nut tree."

She was only a day old, and perhaps she didn't understand the words very well, but I'm certain sure there was established between us all a *rapport* that stood us in good stead some fifteen years later when, during adolescence, she proved a pretty hard-shelled nut to crack.

And now Mother Goose and these old songs are being done with my grandchildren (with some tall competition from a ring-tailed roarer who can dive deeper, hang on longer, and spit farther, named Davy Crockett).

Parents have often asked me when they should begin to sing and say these nursery rhymes with their children. I think the second day is the proper time. The first day has been a bit rough on both mother and baby, but by the second day those new little ears should begin to learn the lovely feel and sound of words.

Nursery rhymes are music. They are singing sounds, gay repetitions, booming cadences. They can be mocking or tender. They are full of fun and nonsense, and

pure imagination. They are little dramas, complete in themselves, and geared to the comprehension of the youngest.

They are a cornerstone to all creative and imaginative writing, and to the whole soul-satisfying structure of poetry. Paul Hazard, in his "Books, Children and Men" says, "The English children learn them, say them, sing them, dance them, and never entirely forget them."

Perhaps that is why we have such delightful fantasy from English pens—"Wind in the Willows," "Alice," "Winnie the Pooh," "The Borrowers."

Clifton Fadiman in his "Party of One," which I recommend to all of you, especially his chapters on Children's Reading and Mother Goose, has said he'd like to lay a small bet (and don't worry, because he doesn't expect to be around to collect it) that in a thousand years most of the books we have for children now will have disappeared from our shelves, with the exception of Mother Goose.

Following Mother Goose we have for our pre-school children many picture books, both good and bad. A few good ones and many that are unsuitable because of poor pictures, texts that are too old for this age, or just not in good taste. Taste is not inherited but it is contagious. Our job is to see that children and parents choose, from the great spate of books, only the best.

There are reasons for this influx of children's books. There is an increasing use of a variety of materials in modern teaching. Publishers, like clothiers and toy makers, have discovered that children are Big Business. This leads to too much hasty writing, to mediocre and garish pictures.

As we start up the long climb from Mother Goose to Aristotle we have with us, every step of the way, the reluctant reader. He needs transition books if any one does.

But we need to ask ourselves, "Reluctant to read what? What adults think he should? Or the books for his age and grade level?"

In our family the brother closest to me was what would now, I'm sure, be considered a reluctant reader. Malcolm was much too busy to be bothered with books.

But he had one book to read, Milton's "Paradise Lost." It was a big book, huge, and he would lay it flat on his stomach, and pore over the pictures by Gustav Doré. They scared the wits out of me, but Malcolm loved them. And he knew the story behind all of his favorites. By the gentle art of skipping he had avoided all references to Aurora, Goddess of the Dawn, etc., and had read what Milton had to say about Satan and Beelzebub and why they were hurled from Heaven to the fiery pit of Hell. This reluctant reader read what he wanted to know.

There is a regular progression in reading that adults have found useful. Schools use it, and parents, if they are wise, follow it as a basis for buying or selecting books for children. All of us have to remember that we have to deal with the exceptional child according to his needs. As Bertha Hellum said last evening, and I told her I would like to add her words to my talk, "The public library is the only agency that allows the individual to mature at his own rate."

Mother Goose rhymes are meant to be heard and shared. I call this family cement. Some of them are cumulative tales, like "The House that Jack Built" and "The Old Woman and Her Pig," and these are very old. I have heard the latter about a ram in Hebrew, as part of the orthodox Jewish service in the synagogues. I have heard it in Nigerian about a mouse whose tail has been bitten off.

Then we have the picture books and there should be a text with the pictures so that children will associate reading with books.

First, in this transition stage, are the books about familiar things. My small Peter loves "Fireman Small," but Sally's favorite is Virginia Burton's "Little House." Along with familiar things we have the animal world. "Peter Rabbit" is what I call a "Little Bits" book. Sally likes to take hers to bed. It's getting pretty battered, but I'd so much rather see them loved to bits, than stacked in a neat row on a shelf.

"Make Way for Ducklings" is a two laps book—your lap and his. And my two, love "The Biggest Bear."

When a child learns to read he is ready for wider experiences, with all kinds of creatures, children in other lands, life in other countries. Right here is where the seeds are planted for the growth of the brotherhood of man.

Very shortly your children need stories about real people. Sometimes—often—the transition books are not the finely illustrated books, or the expensive editions. We have books like the little Golden Books. These are not all good. Selection must be very carefully done. But they do answer the need for less costly picture books a child can understand. They are transitions to the handling of the more expensive books. We hesitate to put the de Angeli Mother Goose, or "Lavendar's Blue," or Brooke's "Ring o' Roses" into hot and grubby hands.

We have some excellent books of whimsy that these children enjoy: "The Five Chinese Brothers," "Millions of Cats," "Babar," and that perennial favorite, "Curious George."

By the time children are eight or nine, they are ready for fairy tales—and usually not before this. Many of them are unsuitable for younger children. I got tired of telling "The Gunniwolf" and "Goldilocks" every time I baby sat, so I tried "Clever Peter and the Two Bottles." The children listened, but the next time, when I asked if they wanted it again, Peter said, "No, Nana, I didn't like the little men with whips." This was not a suitable story for three and four year olds.

But the eight and nine year olds should have them. The scientist, Hermite, has said, "If you want to make scientists and mathematicians of your children, you must feed them fairy tales when they are young."

I cut this clipping from the October 24 issue of *Time Magazine*:

*Commenting on the U.S. shortage of scientists and engineers, President James R. Killian, Jr., of M.I.T. observed that the crisis is not a matter of numbers alone. "There are many areas of technology," said he, "that are now closed books to those engineers lacking creative powers, or to those whose training or analytical abilities never carried them beyond the super-*

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*ficial methods of handbook engineering . . . Employers are not just looking for 'bodies' with degrees . . . (They) are pressing the colleges for men with a more fundamental, integrated education in science, engineering and the humanities . . . (They) want men . . . with the power to deal with the technologies of tomorrow and not of yesterday."*

We need books of humor and nonsense. Someone has said that if she could have two cradle gifts, she would ask for a sense of humor and a love of reading. She felt that these two gifts would carry her through all the vicissitudes of life. In this category we have Dr. Seuss, "Winnie the Pooh" and "Ferdinand."

From eight to twelve years we have the beginning of a separation of tastes. Guidance is of great importance here. Too many of us fall into the trap of "Easy reading." I had a small boy come in and say, "I am a reluctant reader, I want some easy reading, not too thick."

But all too often our easy reading, while simple enough, is also dull. A few dull books will make any reluctant reader an obstinate abstainer!

Some of the series are good. There is a genuine pleasure for many children in meeting the same characters over and over. Too often this type of book is all incident, with little characterization and little background, but you have to admit they do move. The Freddy books, Augustus, Betsy Tacy—these are all good transition books. For the better readers we have the Melendys, the Moffats, and the "Little House" books of Laura Ingalls Wilder.

Our children need these family stories, but they also need books about the world outside our borders. We need to find books that will lead up to "The Good Master," "Treasure in the Andes," and "... And Now Miguel." "Li Lun, Lad of Courage" can be a transition book leading to "Young Fu."

This is the age when children become interested in historical fiction and biographies. "Mr. Revere and I" can lead to "Johnny Tremain," and Johnny can lead to "America's Paul Revere." "Ben and Me" can be a stepping stone to "That Lively Man, Ben Franklin."

We need more school and sport stories—good ones—and mysteries.

For humor we have such leading characters as Homer Price, Henry Huggins, and Miss Pickerell, but nowhere near enough.

This is the age that wants horse and dog stories. "The Blaze" books can lead to "King of the Wind," and "The Golden Stallion" and "Kildee House" to Will James' "Smoky." For fantasy "Mary Poppins" can lead to "Charlotte's Web."

We are getting more and more of the myths, legends and hero stories in readable form, and this is a good thing. Children need to know what people are talking about.

All along the line we have the how-to-do-it books, books on hobbies, manners and science.

I haven't mentioned the classics, because most of these are not transition reading. They are what we are hoping the transition reading will lead to. Surveys in many libraries show that children do read the classics, if not introduced to them too young. One writer has said, "The reason for the immortality of the classics might be their willingness to come to grips with elemental emotions."

A parent or a children's librarian must know both his classics and the children, before he can hope to get the two of them together.

Some librarians have been in favor of abridgements and adaptations of the classics. There are two schools of thought on this. Many librarians feel that this might be the only contact the children would have with this story and these characters. What of it? We can give them hundreds of books they can read, and save the classics until they are ready for them. Let them read the easier books and keep the big words, the philosophies, the character development, and that elusive thing called style in our classics because that is what made them classics in the first place.

When we come to teen-age reading the field is even vaster. Virginia Ross put a clipping on my desk from another angry father who said that he saw red when he heard people ask for a book for teen-age



reading. Teen agers should be reading adult books, and not watered down stuff aimed at keeping them children.

I don't agree with him, and Margaret Edwards of Enoch Pratt Library backs me up. She says, "When children have an allergy to print the answer seldom is a classic dealing with universal experience, but a book that hits him where he lives."

A hot rod story for a hot rodder. School and dates and how to get along with people, for the uncertain girl.

Teen agers are bewildered, confused. We expect them to be adults, to act like adults, but when they do, they will no longer be children. They need help in solving their intensely personal problems. They dread the ridicule of their peers and of adults alike, so many of them turn to books for help.

From teen age reading the teen ager can learn how to overcome self consciousness: how to go about dating, how to distinguish between true and false values, how to fit into his own family and share its problems. He can learn some responsibility for social problems and get an understanding of other people.

What teen agers are really interested in they will read about, if you can find the proper books. Teen age books are not an end in themselves, but they are valuable transition tools. If written with understanding and skill, they might eventually lead a teen ager toward, if not up to Aristotle.

We have a lot of tools to transition reading at hand. The first, for our own use, are the books about books: Paul Hazard's "Books, Children and Men," Munson's "An Ample Field," Long's "Rich the Treasure," Eaton's "Reading With Children," Frank's "Your Child's Reading Today," to name some of them. Some of the librarians I have talked with have not liked Josette Frank's book. But to me her whole approach to what she calls the "Noisy arts," movies, TV, radio, and the comics, is done with humor and sanity.

Another tool we have is our own personality. Every children's librarian should have in her background a wealth of children's reading, over and beyond what college and library schools can offer. If this

isn't a part of her background, she must add it to her foreground, along with a knowledge of the new books as they come along. She must have a desire to serve, and an understanding of both children and books. She must have an interest in human beings. Above all, she must have enthusiasm, and be able to fire enthusiasm of parents and children with her own.

A third tool is lists. These must establish criteria of value. They should include books of integrity, with characters and plots skillfully drawn, with authentic background, and illustrations to match the text in spirit. They must be books of good taste, with that certain something known as style. I have had fine lists from Jean Bishop of the Richmond Library, from the New York Library and the Carnegie Library, and Enoch Pratt.

Along with the lists there is a wealth of material from the Children's Book Council, and in our own professional magazines, *Library Trends*, the *Library Quarterly*, *Top of the News*, the *California Librarian*, etc.

But lists aren't enough. You have to read and read and read.

Another good tool is stories and storytelling. Over KQED at 5:30 on Mondays, Ardyce Oglesbie is now telling stories that children should be listening to.

I find a marvelous tool is poetry. I brought Blanche Thompson's "Silver Pennies" along because there is a lot of beauty in it for not very much money, and I have used many of these verses with children: "The Pasture" by Robert Frost; "Overheard on a Salt Marsh" by H. H. Munro; the last verse of "Lake Isle of Innisfree" by Wm. B. Yeats; "Cargoes" by John Masefield.

We must find things for children for "the heart's deep core."

Three things I would leave with you. (1) *You have to know books.* There is no substitute for reading. Lists, reviews and blurbs all help, but you have to read to know *what* for *whom*. (2) *You have to know children.* Efficiency isn't enough. You have to understand the hearts of children and their essential needs. The need

(From *Mother Goose* . . . page 59)

# Where Do We Go From Here?

BY AMY BOYNTON

WHILE "COOPERATION" was the theme at San Jose, "participation" was the key word.

This was true from the opening festive session "La Principia," a gay Patio Party. It was, however, with regret that CLA members learned that in the interval since the release of the preliminary conference schedule, Governor Goodwin Knight had been unable to consummate his hoped-for plans to attend this evening's affair. His sincere regrets were understandingly accepted, however.

Thomas K. Finletter, in his opening address, threw out a very personal challenge to every citizen, and most particularly to every librarian, to recognize his responsibility to democracy, to assume an active role in the preservation of our freedoms. He pointed out that "so long as the library remains fully and truly free, it will be one of the most powerful of all our means of freedom."

So strong was his appeal that every one of his hearers left the session with a gleam in the eye and a stir in the breast, resolved to go out and crusade for an enlightened America in his own particular community.

Alas, too often such high resolves are pushed aside and forgotten under pressure of daily routine. But, in other sessions of the conference discussions centered on ways to escape such pressures by accomplishing a better library service by working cooperatively and finding ways to centralize operations, releasing trained people for leadership in new developments.

Cooperation in such functions as book buying policies, collection specialization, book evaluation, provision of audio visual materials and other special services, as well



*Amy Boynton, Chief Librarian, Lodi Public Library, has served as chairman of the 1955 CLA Public Relations Committee.*

as routine processes, all were considered.

The approach might be from the school or college viewpoint, from the standpoint of the large library or that of the smallest outlet, or with special service fields in mind, but, surprisingly enough, much common ground was discovered.

With general agreement that cooperation is the only solution to the problems created by rising costs and dearth of trained librarians, the some nine hundred librarians present, along with visiting legislators, business men, teachers, and professional consultants from the library field, sat down together in literally dozens of groups to talk things over. These groups were small enough and informal enough for each person to be heard. Was there ever such an opportunity for individual participation?

Everyone talked cooperation — in the meeting rooms, at the luncheon tables, in the corridors, and on the street—one even

(Conference . . . page 60)

ED. NOTE: Amy Boynton, Librarian of the Lodi Public Library herewith crowns her year of activity as chairman of the CLA public relations committee. Certainly Miss Boynton and her committee are to be congratulated on a job well done. Summarizing a conference so charged with activity as our San Jose meeting is a complicated job and Miss Boynton was asked to stress impressions leaving to Howard Samuelson and the Official Summary the task of detail. The addresses of Finletter and Dr. Leigh will be printed in the April issue of CL.

# CURLS AT SAN JOSE

BY HENRY MILLER MADDEN

THE MEMBERS of the College, University and Research Libraries Section sallied out from their ivory towers to attend the 57th Annual Conference of the California Library Association at San Jose, 25-29 October. They appeared well nourished and even frolicsome (D. *vroolijk* = G. *fröhlich* = MD. *vro* = G. *froh*, glad, joyous). (The style manual of the *California Librarian* directs contributors to include footnotes in the text; this is the only footnote in this article, and it appears here only in deference to the academic traditions of those whose activities it seeks to describe.)

As usual, there was little of the ivory-tower atmosphere either in the arranged meetings or the spontaneous gatherings of friends. The well-planned arrangements and program for the convention caused all meetings to go smoothly, and the appositeness of the subjects bore out the public libraries' motto, "Something for everybody." College librarians, and their bigger brothers and sisters in the universities, are scattered over the 700 miles from Arcata to San Diego, but their problems are remarkably similar, and they all bore something of value away from their gatherings.

The first general session of CURLS was the annual business meeting on 26 October. The President, Allan R. Laursen, Librarian of the College of the Pacific, presented the difficulties arising from discrepancies between the 1954 constitution of CLA and the CURLS constitution; deferring to the parent body, Mr. Laursen pointed out that the CURLS constitution should be amended. The meeting then accepted the motion that a constitution com-

mittee be appointed, empowered either to propose changes in the existing constitution or to draft a new one. Its recommendation would be presented to the Executive Board of CLA and then to the CURLS meeting of 1956. This Madisonian activity concluded, the meeting then considered the subject "Taking the Kinks out of CURLS." This was not, as some anticipated, a eulogy of the late Madame C. J. Walker, but a serious attempt, based on a mail canvassing of the membership, to ascertain if the organization into Southern and Northern Divisions is desirable, and if the pattern and activity of divisional meetings are satisfactory or can be improved by change. The chief proposal was that the Northern and Southern Divisions be abandoned, that a spring meeting be held in the area of the Vice-President, and that a statewide meeting be held in the fall. Action on this proposal was not taken; instead, the newly created constitution committee was empowered to consider the matter. Miss Helen Azhderian, Reference Librarian of the University of Southern California, the President-Elect, took an active part in directing the meeting.

After an appropriate interval in the late afternoon for refreshment (why do publishers' representatives and stack manufacturers persist in thinking that librarians are worth influencing?), the annual banquet of CURLS took place. About 150 persons were present. President Laursen greeted the guests, and asked Joseph Belloli, Reference Librarian of Stanford University, to marshal the proceedings after dinner. This involved the gathering of librarians around the small dinner tables according to fields of interest. There, in lively little groups, such subjects as cataloguing problems, recruiting, international exchange of librarians, building the collections, statistics, accreditation, and documents were discussed. Opinion varied as to the effectiveness of this procedure, but at least it prevented the participants from suffering the languor that so often

ED. NOTE: Vice President, President Elect of CLA is Dr. Henry Madden, Librarian of Fresno State College. Dr. Madden is well known in California, particularly among his colleagues in the academic field. While we will be hearing from him often in the course of the next few years, it seemed especially appropriate that he should summarize for the membership of CLA the work done by the College and University Librarians Section at San Jose.



descends on over-sated and under-aerated banqueters.

On the following morning was held a general session on the subject of "Improving Libraries through Cooperation in Setting Standards." Of interest to all librarians in California colleges and universities was the talk by Alan D. Covey, Librarian of Sacramento State College. Mr. Covey had prepared the scale used by the Western College Association in determining the accreditation of college and university libraries in California, and his speech was devoted to a review of the factors involved. Inasmuch as accreditation is a hurdle faced every triennium by great and lowly alike, it was useful to have pointed out the standards which the Western College Association has established for libraries in higher institutions. To show how standards may be applied to the classification of staff positions, Kenneth J. Brough, Librarian of San Francisco State College, described with lucidity and conciseness the recommendations of the State College committee which had wrestled with this problem. Now applied to the ten State Colleges, the scheme for determining the number of positions required to man the college library and the consequent distribution of ranks has elements of practicality which may recommend it to many college libraries. Details of this standard may be had from any of the State College librarians.

The members of CURLS were free the rest of the day to attend meetings of various CLA committees and the general session in the evening, at which Professor Sears Jayne made some college librarians envious of the ease with which the brush-off may be used in British libraries.

Still eager for more straightening, CURLS assembled on Friday morning in an overflowing hall to get some practical pointers in serials records. The fact that two of the four speakers were from the University of California may be a testimony either to the success of the libraries of this institution in doing what others find difficult to do, or to a willingness to explore and experiment. Helen R. Blasdale, Assistant Librarian at Davis, gave a general description, not restricted to her library, of the types of records which must

be kept. This was an admirably marshalled and logical presentation, which probably caused most of her listeners to follow two trains of thought—attention to the speaker and to the agenbite of inwit, as they thought of their own shortcomings in this arranging of records. The other University of California speaker was Mrs. Johanna F. Tallman, of the Engineering Library, Los Angeles, who evoked that nodding of heads betokening agreement as she described methods, apparently both infallible and easy, to handle claims. Her talk made at least one librarian regret that there is no arrangement for inter-library loans of librarians. Outside the fold of the University of California, Alan D. Covey introduced his listeners to the world of magnetism by demonstrating the *Magnafile* on which the serials records of Sacramento State College are kept. This is a tub file of 6" x 8" cards, each of which is equipped with thin magnets, causing them to stand away from each other; a relatively small number of cards will fan out when their position in the alphabet is relieved of pressure, thus facilitating discovery of the desired card. As one looked at this device, one thought of the curious history of magnetism; in the nineteenth century many otherwise normal individuals (including Dickens) insisted that their beds be placed north and south so that they would not resist the earth's magnetic field during their sleep, and Gaylord Wilshire made a fortune in the 1920's from the sale of a repulsive black sling which would restore health magnetically. Now librarians who sleep east and west and buck traffic on Wilshire Boulevard may give a magnetic impulse to the unromantic business of keeping serials records. The fourth speaker was Helen Azhderian, Reference Librarian of the University of Southern California, who described the use of key-sort punched cards for records of payment.

Probably no member of CURLS left San Jose without recognizing a debt of gratitude to Allan Laursen and his aides for the ably arranged programs. Certainly they left both nourished and refreshed. Short of calling in the shade of Madame C. J. Walker, CURLS was as straightened-out as possible.

# ACADEMIC LIBRARY NOTES

BY GORDON MARTIN

IN VIEW OF THE noticeable shortage of librarians in the West, two recent news items are of particular interest. David Davies, Librarian of the Claremont Colleges' Honnold Library, has indicated plans for the establishment of a library school at Claremont in the near future. The Trustees have approved the idea and Davies is actively searching for a Dean and faculty. Lawrence Clark Powell, UCLA's Librarian, who has been pleading the cause of another library school for Southern California, assembled a group of administrators and librarians recently to announce plans for a graduate library school at UCLA. The faculty will be assembled soon and will spend 1956-57 in planning and organization. It is hoped that students may be admitted in the following year. The curriculum, according to Powell, will emphasize subject mastery rather than the customary cataloging, reference, circulation orientation. All this seems quite stimulating and desirable. We shall look forward to further information on both school plans.

In San Diego, Lewis Kohrs plans to consolidate the Applied Arts and Vocational Center libraries of the Junior College on a new campus next summer. The new library will have all new equipment, some 19,000 volumes, and a union catalog of all Junior College holdings. Ina Maddox will divide her time between the new campus and the Business Division campus, and Mrs. Evelyn Detchon, formerly with the Coronado Public Library, will take charge of technical processes.

Voters in Santa Ana will be asked for money in February, including enough for a new Junior College library building to replace the army barracks now in use.

Fred Osborne is a little farther along. He says his plans for the new \$500,000 library for the Liberal Arts Campus of Long Beach City College went to the architect in December.

Mrs. Lois McClure, Assistant Librarian at Fullerton Junior College, is President of the Orange County Library Association

this year. The Association met in October on the Orange Coast College campus, Costa Mesa, with William Haarstad their host. Althea Warren of the USC Library School was the speaker.

Alfred N. Brandon, Librarian of the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, will go to the University of Michigan to complete work and exams for the library PhD. He will return in August.

California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, has announced plans for a central library building to house its widely scattered departmental libraries. This news is most interesting in view of the fact that Cal Tech has been a notable example of a highly departmentalized library. But centralization appears to have won out and the faculty seems to agree.

Nearby Chaffey Memorial Library, Ontario, has been separated into two libraries. Adaline Nyberg continues as librarian for the High School Library, and Shirley Hopkinson has been named librarian of Chaffey College. Mrs. Eunice Asper and Mrs. Lizabelle Evans are also on the College Library staff.

Lewis Steig is back at his post as USC's Librarian after two years in the Philippines, directing the reorganization of the University of the Philippines Library. New staff members at USC include Dorothy Crowder in Reference, Don Phillippi as Cataloger, and Mrs. Norma Yueh as Administrative Assistant. Louis Krueger has left cataloging to become Head of Binding and Photo-Duplication Services.

Henry Lash, Librarian of the Los Angeles Trade-Technical Junior College, is making a study of seven junior college libraries in the L.A. City Schools for his doctoral dissertation in Education at UCLA.

Evelyn Huston, formerly Supervising Documents Librarian at the State Library, has joined the Los Angeles State College Library as Chief of Readers' Services. Miss Huston has worked at both USC and UCLA libraries and is not a newcomer to the L.A. area. According to Beverly Cav-

erhill, LASC's Librarian, half of the book stock and services will be moved to the Ramona campus, adjacent to the San Bernardino Freeway. Also added to the staff are Betty Frisz, as Assistant Reference Librarian, and Morris Polan, new Periodicals Librarian.

In the reorganization of the Pasadena City Schools recently, John Muir College was renamed John Muir High School.

Sister Mary Ruth (USC '49) is the new Assistant Librarian at Immaculate Heart College, Los Angeles. The Library, with the assistance of the Graduate Department of Library Science, is compiling a union list of Winchell items in nearby libraries.

Margaret Cressaty of the College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, Los Angeles, has been elected President of the Southern California chapter, SLA. Dorothy Armstrong of LASC is the new Member-at-Large. Helen Azhderian of USC's Reference Department is the new Secretary. She'll be busy this year, having in addition the Presidency of the CURLS Section, CLA.

Lyle Perusse, formerly Librarian of the School of Architecture at the University of Minnesota, has joined the UCLA Reference Department. Other new members of the staff include Mrs. Berniece Christiansen, in the Government Publications Room, Mrs. Marjorie S. Mardellis, Slavic cataloger, who came from the Berkeley campus library, and Frances Finger, returning to the Catalog Department after service at the Bancroft in Berkeley and the Armed Forces Medical Library in Cleveland.

California's Department of Corrections has appointed Librarian Powell to the Statewide Advisory Committee on Institutional Libraries.

For some time, UCLA has been anticipating two gift collections of D. H. Lawrence first editions and books about him. Recently a third donor began transferring Lawrence material to the Library. He is Willard Hougland, formerly of New Mexico and now of Southern California. Among the unusual items in his collection is the author-corrected galley proof of *The White Peacock*, Lawrence's first book, published in 1910.

Ray Swank's report of his survey of UCLA's Acquisitions Department was completed in November and action has already been taken on some of the recommendations. Betty Rosenberg, formerly First Assistant Acquisitions Librarian, has a new position as Bibliographic Assistant to the Librarian, and will work closely with Powell in building the collections in the humanities and social sciences. The former Bibliographic Checking section is now the Checking Section, supervised by Charlotte Spence, who will also coordinate the Ordering and Receiving sections as Acting Assistant Head of Acquisitions. Dorothy Harmon trades with Miss Spence to become Head of Gifts and Exchange. Copies of the Swank report, a model of its type, are available from Librarian Powell's office.

UCLA has just acquired the George Altman Theatre collection, consisting of more than 6,000 items gathered together by the former director of theaters in Germany.

Donald Davidson, UCSBC Librarian and Edwin Coman, UCR Librarian, are co-consultants on the building needs of the Academy of Sciences, San Francisco. The Academy has funds for a new library building, now in the planning stage.

Jay Monaghan is back at work in the Wyles Collection at UCSBC, after a year of travel around the world. Monaghan spent eight months in Australia doing research for a book on the gold rush from Australia to California. He is also working on another Lincoln book, to be called *The Man Who Elected Lincoln*, which Little Brown expects to publish in April.

Mrs. Lois Barnett, a graduate of Illinois, is the new librarian at Santa Barbara Junior College. The Junior College has moved into the Riviera campus formerly occupied by UCSBC and Mrs. Barnett is building a new library from scratch.

Not to be outdone by CU's announcement of its 2,000,000th acquisition, Willis Kerr of La Verne College has selected an early Pennsylvania imprint on Mennonites to mark the library's 25,000th acquisition. We hope the event was duly noted with ceremony.

At the Bancroft Library, Berkeley, the

manuscripts and personal papers of one of California's most promising writers of the 1930's Hans Otto Storm, were received from David Greenhood, literary executor of Storm's estate. Storm is chiefly remembered for his *Pity the Tyrant*, a political satire that caused his ouster from Peru but won him the Commonwealth Club medal in 1937.

UC's Public Health Library is now settled in the new Warren Hall. With its 13,000 volumes housed in handsome brown and blue surroundings, the library serves the School of Public Health and the State Department of Public Health, which staff of 900 was formerly served by their own library.

In a recent gift of 800 volumes from the estate of Duncan McDuffie, Berkeley real estate broker and conservationist, UC has acquired Baskerville's *Virgil* of 1757, his first book and the first book made of wove paper, several Grabhorn and Nash titles and a number of volumes illustrated by Arthur Rackham.

Mrs. Helen Jacobs has joined the Education Library staff. Dorothy Shankroff is back at the Order Department to work in the area and languages of the Near East. Mrs. Barbara Schneider joined the Physical Sciences Libraries, having most recently been at the Biomedical Library, Medical Center, UCLA. Seems fair enough; Berkeley takes one from UCLA and gives one in return.

Librarian Donald Coney received a number of notes of regret on the occasion of UC's 2,000,000th acquisition. One librarian wrote, "I had planned to attend your doings this afternoon, but am home nursing a cold and reading *Little Women*. It's an interesting story and should have a good sale." Librarian Powell offered to come and bring a van—where would he put more books?

To add to its Mark Twain collection, UC recently acquired, among others, Mary Baker Eddy's *Manual of the Mother Church*, heavily annotated by Twain in preparation for his own book on Christian Science. Another major acquisition for UC was the Livingstone Porter collection, including some 1280 volumes in Czech and a full run of the rare serial, *Bratislava*, held by only two other libraries in this country.

Paul Kruze, Librarian of Golden Gate College, San Francisco, has begun issuing a new series of annotated acquisitions lists. Books, selected articles from current periodicals, and certain other materials received in the library are listed, with annotations, in a classified arrangement. Copies are available on request to Librarian Kruze.

Mrs. Lois L. Higman (UC '54) has replaced James Murdoch as Reference Librarian at the College of the Pacific. Murdoch will continue studies at Michigan. The new Irving Martin Library at C.O.P. has begun full operations. Librarian Allan Laursen reports that the move into the new building was aided by generous student and faculty participation in a human conveyor chain.

Kenneth Brough has added Mary K. Geyer (UC '54) and Sheila Knights (UC '54) to the San Francisco State College Library staff. The Library was recently made a selective depository for U.S. documents through the efforts of Congressman William S. Mailliard.

Father William Monihan, Librarian at the University of San Francisco, has reorganized the first floor reserve and circulation desks in the Gleeson Library in an effort to gain better exit control. The Library recently received a gift of some 250 photographs taken of San Francisco during the period 1856 to 1906.

The UC Medical Center Library, San Francisco, is host to Miss Lien Tjan, Librarian of the University of Indonesia Medical School at Djakarta, as part of a cooperative project between the University of California and the University of Indonesia.

The College of the Holy Name, for eighty years located beside Lake Merritt in Oakland, will move to a 37-acre campus in the Oakland hills. Librarian Sister Mary Ermengarde says that the library will be one of the first buildings erected on the new campus and will be centrally located. It will have two levels, providing reading room, stacks, processing rooms, browsing room, carrels, seminar and housing for audio-visual materials. All in modernized mission architecture.

## TWO MILLION BOOKS FOR U.C.

A SHAKESPEARE First Folio, the first collected edition of the plays of William Shakespeare, dated London, 1623, has been acquired as its two-millionth book by the General Library on the Berkeley campus, University of California.

The rare Shakespeare edition comes from the Estate of William H. Crocker, the Librarian at Berkeley, Donald Coney, has announced. With its collection of two million books, the UC Library is the sixth largest university library in the United States, according to the annual "Statistics for College and University Libraries" issued by Princeton University.

Addition of the Folio as the two millionth book and the opening of the Library's new Rare Books Department was marked in special ceremonies, Monday, October 3. President Robert G. Sproul, Chancellor Clark Kerr, Professor James D. Hart, Department of English, and Mr. Coney will discuss various aspects of the place of rare books in the University, at 4 p.m., in the Library's Morrison Room. Following the program, the new Rare Book Room will be open for public inspection. Special exhibitions in honor of the occasion will be arranged in 13 of the Library's exhibition cases.

The Library accessioned its first volume in 1871, three years after the founding of the University. In 1938, the one millionth volume was added. Since the war, the Berkeley campus Library has undergone extensive expansion, with the completion of a four-story annex in 1950. The Library now encompasses 21 branch libraries located on the Berkeley campus; the Bancroft Library with materials relating to California, western America, and colonial Latin-America; and the East Asiatic Library, of Chinese, Japanese and Korean material.

Accompanying the Crocker presentation of the First Folio are eight other volumes including the first English translation of Cervantes' "Don Quixote," (1612-1620)

*ED. NOTE: It is a privilege to recognize this event which is a milestone for not only the Library of the University of California at Berkeley but for all libraries and librarians of this state.*



*Reading from left to right James D. Hart, Professor of English, and Kenneth J. Carpenter, Head of the Rare Books Department view with Donald Coney, Librarian, the two millionth book to be acquired by the University of California Library at Berkeley.*

by Thomas Shelton, which will also be added to the Library's Rare Book Room collection.

**QUOTABLE QUOTE:** When John Cotton Dana was appointed the first librarian of the Denver Public Library in 1889, he embarked with great vigor upon a program of "selling" the library to Denver citizens. Frank Kingdon in Dana's biography writes: "Dana advertised the library extensively. When word of this reached the ears of other librarians, he at once became the storm center within the profession. Such an unorthodox and undignified procedure outraged all the traditions of a profession that had gone its quiet and dusty way providing collections of books for book lovers and letting them come when they chose to get them. It was an unheard-of-thing for a librarian to cry his wares in the ears of passers-by in an attempt to make books a part of the lives of common men. The more conservative of his fellows called him a radical and saw him laying vulgar hands upon ancient practices in their field."



# Eucalyptus Trees & Lost Manuscripts

BY LAWRENCE CLARK POWELL

IT IS MY IMPRESSION that most of us in California like eucalyptus trees. True, they are a bit messy when it comes to raking up their litter, but no tree is more beautiful in the wind or against the sky, and none provides better nesting for the soft-voiced mourning dove. As for firewood, the bitter-sweet smell of this wood is evidence of a non-sparking blaze almost as slow-burning as oak.

But this is not a treatise on the hundred-odd varieties of the tree which Australia sent to California in the 1860's and which has since become as symbolic of the Golden State as the orange and the geranium. It is my intention rather to tell how the eucalyptus tree was instrumental in bringing to the UCLA Library two of the most significant modern manuscripts ever to be added to the mushrooming collections on the Westwood campus.

I was at Mills College in Oakland to give the annual lecture on book collecting which precedes the Hattie Sloss awards to the best student collections. No other campus in the state has such beautiful groves of eucalyptus, for they were planted nearly a century ago and have a long headstart on such upstart campuses as Occidental (1914) and Scripps (1927). Along with service club luncheon groups, college students are the best of all audiences, IF their initial attention is captured; otherwise it's like shovelling smoke into the wind to hold their interest. (Just for the record, the toughest audience I ever had to tackle was the vice principals' group of a city high schools system come together at five o'clock after their day's work of disciplinary activity. It took me forty minutes to gain their attention and by then I was as tired as they were.)

ED. NOTE: Lawrence Clark Powell, the distinguished bookman and master librarian of the Westwood Campus of U. C. has been a frequent contributor to these pages. His current effort is one of the most delightful yet. What librarian can read it without thrilling to the very real adventure which is part of our profession? Through it all there is the scholarly craftsmanship so characteristic of "Larry" whose motto "Books Are Basic" is a challenge to us all.

Now where was I? Oh yes, on the Mills campus, in need of something to open my talk which would rivet, electrify, and otherwise take the young ladies' minds off what all normal young ladies have their minds on at that particular time of the year, which was spring, and which is not books; and so I thought of the diatribe on the eucalyptus tree written by Norman Douglas, the Scottish author whose satirical novel *South Wind* won him wide fame upon its publication in 1917. This passage occurs in his almost equally famous travel book *Old Calabria*, an account of the toe of the Italian boot, and is indexed as "Eucalyptus trees, a scandalous growth." Read what this otherwise discerning Scot had to say about our favorite tree:

"A single eucalyptus will ruin the fairest landscape. No plant on earth rustles in such a horribly metallic fashion when the wind blows through these everlastingly withered branches; the noise chills one to the marrow; it is like the sibilant chattering of ghosts. Its oil is called 'medicinal' only because it happens to smell rather nasty; it is worthless as timber, objectionable in form and hue—objectionable, above all things, in its perverse, anti-human habits. What other tree would have the effrontery to turn the sharp edges of its leaves—as if these were not narrow enough already!—towards the sun, so as to be sure of giving at all hours of the day the minimum of shade and maximum of discomfort to mankind?"

I entered the college library just before my lecture and called for *Old Calabria*, so that I could quote this libel as a curtain-raiser. Alas, the library lacked a copy, and I told the students instead that the first thing I was going to do on my return home was to send one of my three copies of *Old Calabria* as a gift to Mills College.

I went to my shelves that night and tried to decide which copy I could best do without. Not the valuable first edition, published in 1915, for all that was needed by the college students was a reading copy.

Not the little World's Classics reprint, worth only a dollar, but of sentimental value to me because I had read it on my brief lunch hours during the war when I had held a laborer's job in a defense plant in Vernon.

That left another reprint, also of sentimental value, because it had belonged to A. Gaylord Beaman, prominent Los Angeles insurance man whose library had been bought and sold by Dawson's Book Shop after Beaman's death in 1945. I took this copy down and leafed through it. Something fluttered to the floor. It was a page torn from a bookseller's catalog, offering three original manuscripts of books by Norman Douglas: *Fountains in the Sand*, a travel book about Tunisia, *Alone*, an account of a walking trip in northern Italy, and *Old Calabria* itself. All three were priced reasonably enough, and after sending the book off to Mills, minus the insert, I sat down and wrote to the bookseller to ask who had purchased the manuscripts. I had in mind requesting permission to make microfilm copies for the Norman Douglas collection at UCLA—a collection founded on a bequest of first editions from Leon Gelber, late San Francisco bookseller, and which includes such odd titles as *On the Herpetology of the Grand Duchy of Baden* and *Report on the Pumice Stone Industry of the Lipari Islands*.

At least a dozen years had passed since Gay Beaman tore out that catalog page and tucked it away in his book, and it might well prove that the manuscripts had long since been sold and no records kept. But no. Back came a letter from the dealer that two of the three manuscripts were still available, stowed away and forgotten on a closet shelf, and if we would buy both of them, the two might be had for the original price of one. My affirmative reply went by telegraph.

Written in ink on foolscap in Douglas's tidy hand, the manuscripts of *Alone* and *Fountains in the Sand* were both bound in boards covered with Florentine flowered paper, evidence of his long residence in the Tuscan town.

The Tunisian manuscript was heavily rewritten interlinear, but in order to keep head above the flood of research materials

pouring every day into the library from all over the world, I could only glance at the Douglas items before turning them over to Wilbur Jordan Smith, head of the Department of Special Collections, with the suggestion that he show them to John Espey, the writer who teaches English at UCLA and who is contemplating a biography of Norman Douglas.

It was Espey who burst into my office a few days later. "Do you know what you bought in *Fountains in the Sand*?" he asked.

"Indeed I do," I said. "A travel book nearly as good as *Old Calabria*."

"No, no!" he exclaimed. "Did you notice how much of the manuscript was stricken through and rewritten? At least a third of the manuscript does not appear in the printed version."

"And so?"

"That suppressed third is the nucleus which Douglas expanded into *South Wind*!"

"Well," I said. "We bought a double 'sleeper'!"

Such was the discovery that Espey made, that probably due to the publisher's fear of libel suits, the satirical characters in Douglas's manuscript about Tunisia had been deleted, but not discarded by the careful Scot, whose habit was to use every last scrap of material in one book or another, and were expanded into what proved one of the most famous of modern novels. (Incidentally, the original manuscript of *South Wind* was among the treasures in the private collection of the late Doctor Rosenbach, and along with the manuscripts of Joyce's *Ulysses*, Wilde's *Salomé*, and Conrad's *Lord Jim* is now part of the Rosenbach Foundation in Philadelphia.)

What of the third manuscript, that of *Old Calabria*, which the dealer had reported sold? I had to make a trip to New York before he would reveal the name of the collector who bought and still owns it. I have corresponded with her about UCLA's interest in succeeding her as the owner of this wonderful work. She lives on an island, and has confessed that marine borers have been at work; and in the interest of preserving Norman Douglas's

(*Eucalyptus* . . . page 57)

# As I See It

"Hi, RAY!"

"Why, Hello Bill. How're things in Central City?"

"Fine! Haven't seen you since CLA met in Long Beach last year. Welcome to San Jose."

"Time sure passes, doesn't it? Walk over to Convention Hall with me and let's catch up on what's happening with you."

"Sure, be glad to come along."

"By the way Bill, what do you think of this Conference? I arrived a bit late and haven't had time to take in very much of it."

"Oh, I guess it's all right. But sometimes I wonder where library service in this state is *really* headed."

"What do you mean, Bill?"

"Well, it just doesn't seem that we stick to one thing long enough to make it work. For instance, a couple of years ago we were all excited about library standards. Last year it was State legislation. Now all we talk about is cooperation. I don't quite see the connection. Librarians in my area want to be as progressive as the rest of you, but we can't see that jumping from one project to the next gets us anywhere."

"You mean Bill, that you don't feel we are pursuing a logical pattern of action where each of these elements fit into the total picture?"

"More than that, Ray. It seems to me that such worth-while things as our library standards have been left by the wayside. At the time they were adopted it was recognized that they were but a beginning—a sort of foundation put together rather quickly—which would need revision. Frankly, some of us would have been far more skeptical about adopting them if we had realized they were in their final form."

"You've got it all wrong Bill. You see—say, we *are* in luck. Instead of a lecture from me, let's hear from the experts. There's Margaret Klausner, this year's chairman of the Library Development and Standards Committee, talking with Harold Hamill who, I believe, has agreed to chair the committee next year. Let's ask them how things stand."

"Hi, Margaret. Hello, Harold."

"Well, how are things with you fellows?"

"Not bad. But, Bill's concerned over CLA's failure to continue work on library standards. He feels that more stress should be given them. I thought you might take a minute and tell us what's going on in that area, Margaret."

"Sure thing, Ray. I can speak for the present and Harold might chime in with some of the things planned for next year. O.K. Harold?"

"Fine with me. Of course you understand next year's work is not yet closely defined, but I'll be glad to add what I can. But suppose you start, Margaret."

"Well, Bill, to put it briefly, the committee this year has worked out a statement of objectives which was printed in the October issue of the California Librarian and has continued work on revision of the cost standards. Work on the objectives was under Mr. Hamill's direction, while Ed Wight at the U. C. Library School has directed the gathering of data for the changes in costs. The results of the committee's work now has to be submitted to the Executive Board. The committee has also been giving considerable attention to the problem of communication within CLA which, of course, is vital to the achievement of standards of service. So you see, Bill, Library Standards haven't exactly died on the vine."

"I guess I'm wrong about that, all right. But what's for the future, Harold?"

"It's a bit early to say too much, Bill. The committee hasn't met. But I do think a rather thorough re-thinking of the standards is called for at this time. Plans are under way to hold a series of meetings throughout the state to give consideration to



Standards at the local level. Standards cannot be effective until there is general understanding and acceptance of them at the grass-roots level. Because the Standards had to be written on short notice and by a rather small group of librarians, they have shortcomings which can only be remedied by getting the thinking of every librarian possible. After all, these standards are meant to be practical and realistic—not something dreamed up by a group of librarians as an academic achievement. Granted a successful program of grass-roots participation this year, I believe CLA will emerge with a much more realistic statement and one which will have the full understanding and support of the membership.”

“Thanks, Harold. With our standards in such good hands I feel relieved on that score. But what about this legislative program we were all hot and bothered about last year?”

“Well, here comes the person who can tell you all about that. Miss Legislation herself, Mrs. Bertha Hellum!”

“Hi, Bertha. Do you know Bill?”

“Oh, sure. But we haven’t seen each other for some time. How’re things going?”

“O. K. Bertha. Ray tells me you might be able to help ease my concern over CLA’s dropping its legislative program.

“Wait a minute. Let’s get this straight. CLA has *not* dropped its legislative program at all. True, we were unable to get our bills passed in the last session, but we certainly aren’t washed up. In fact, we are much better off than we were a year ago.

“What do you mean by that?”

“A year ago we had scarcely defined what kind of action we wanted from the legislature. We were legislative neophytes and were just beginning to discover our friends and find our way around. More important, we didn’t even have a rudimentary system set up to channel local response to the legislature. We found out just how important it is to have solid backing at the local library level and discovered some of the problems in achieving the solidity which Dr. Cory spoke about last year in his address to CLA.”

“But what about the legislation we actually proposed? Didn’t any of it get through?”

“The picture isn’t quite as bleak as you might think. True enough, the school library consultant service bill failed to pass a senate committee at the last minute. Assembly Bill No. 3233, requesting funds for a state-wide study of library needs also got turned down. However, in the closing hours of the session, Assemblyman Geddes succeeded in keeping the ball rolling by getting House Resolution No. 264 adopted which authorized the Assembly Interim Committee on Education to continue its study of library problems in California. While no special funds have been authorized, the Assembly Chairman of the Education Committee has allowed committee funds to be used by the Sub-Committee on Library Problems. The Sub-Committee has been empowered also to use the services of Dr. George W. Bemis, Research Director for the Education Committee.”

“What about this year, then?”

“Katherine Laich has taken over the duties of Chairmanship and expects to spend most of the committee’s time on studying future action and working with the special committee set up to help the Assembly Sub-Committee gather information. This is not the year to introduce new legislation. Rather, we must work like mad to be prepared to submit concrete proposals in 1957.”

“Thanks Bertha for explaining all of this. I’m beginning to see that we haven’t really gone to seed. In fact, I think I even understand a little more about the need for cooperation.”

“Glad to have helped, Bill. See you around.”

“Is it all clear now, Bill?”

“Almost, I guess. At least I see how each of these elements are moving along.

But what about the Assembly Sub-Committee's study and the plans for a state-wide survey? Maybe I just don't see the whole picture."

"I'm sure that's the problem. Let me explain it this way. As librarians, we know that service is far from adequate or uniform in this state. Yet we recognize the right of all citizens to have equal access to library services. Before we can achieve this, however, we have to know and do several things. First, we have to know what library services *every* citizen has a right to expect. Our minimum standards for library service define this qualitatively and, to some extent, quantitatively. Then we need to know how far we are from these standards and what our strengths and weaknesses are. This means a state-wide study of all library services. But a study of the kind needed is far too great a project for the CLA or any one library agency to undertake. Therefore, state legislation was sought to gain funds and open the necessary channels for conducting a thorough and meaningful study. Since we know that many of our problems cannot be overcome until present library laws are amended and other assistance and direction given from the state level, it is necessary that whatever study is done shall be authentic in the eyes of the State legislature. Hence, the need for their participation. Once we know where we are and what we have, a comparison with the standards we have already adopted will show what must be done. Then it will be necessary to draft a long range plan to accomplish the required program."

"Then what about this business of cooperation we are spending so much time in talking about here at San Jose?"

"Cooperation seems the best method libraries can use to achieve many of the standards and begin to pull themselves up to meet minimum requirements of adequacy. For instance, only in the cooperative film circuit idea can most libraries afford to offer their borrowers film service. Cooperative cataloging will, in many areas, overcome the severe shortage of catalogers and, at the same time, release funds and staff time to render more and better public service."

"I see. Then it's sort of like building a house. You have to know what you want before the architect can draw the blueprints. Once the plans are drawn you find out what will be required in terms of materials and costs, then you work out financial details and award contracts to actually construct the building."

"Now you've got it. You see, it's all a matter of better communications. That's why I've been devoting more space in CL to these important projects. It's been good seeing you. Let's get together again real soon."

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## NEW GRANTS AVAILABLE TO COLLEGE LIBRARIES

"The Association of College and Reference Libraries has recently announced the availability of funds given by the U. S. Steel Foundation in furtherance of the goals of college libraries. While the major portion of these funds is designated as direct grants for libraries, a sizeable sum has also been made available for grants-in-aid of research on college library problems.

"Any person who has in hand, or in mind, a research project in this field is invited to submit a proposal to ACRL, through the Chairman of the ACRL Publications Committee, Dr. Jerrold Orne, Director, Air University Library, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

"Proposals should be as detailed and specific as possible. Information supplied should include the purpose and scope of the problem, the area to be examined, the methods to be used, the person or persons who will do the work, the time schedule estimated, the funds requested and how they would be used. Any other pertinent data will be welcomed, and will facilitate the work of the Committee in preparing its recommendations. In so far as possible, proposals should be forwarded before January 1, 1956, but this will not be a cut-off date. There is a real possibility that funds for this purpose may be available for another year, and long-term projects may be possible."

# International Standards for Public Library Service

## Part One—Introduction.

1. The Public Libraries Committee of the International Federation of Library Associations at its meeting at Copenhagen in September, 1952, resolved to study the basic factors which have been conducive to the development of adequate public library services in some countries and those which have hindered or retarded development elsewhere, and that special attention should be paid to the effects of State aid and to the particular conditions relating to State aid which have proved most effective and fruitful.

2. This study is intended as a contribution towards the extension of public library services, so that more people throughout the world may enjoy their undoubted benefits and so that these benefits may be made increasingly greater.

3. This is not a study of methods and techniques; it is an attempt to find out why in some parts of the world there are good and progressive public libraries and why elsewhere public libraries are less adequate, or may even not exist at all. Until these fundamentally favourable and unfavourable influences are discovered little can be achieved; when they are discovered it becomes possible to seek means of introducing the favourable influences and overcoming the unfavourable, even though it is generally recognised that the course of public library development in any country must be determined by its

own conditions and limitations and that, consequently, it is merely an academic exercise to advocate universally an ideal programme for development.

4. The method chosen for this study is as follows:—

The members of the Committee, drawing upon their joint experience, set down in this paper some of the factors that seem to them important, and concerning these factors they express their opinions. On the one hand they may not—in relation to any particular country or area—have stated the truly important factors; they may well have overlooked others, no less prejudicial. It is hoped that those, in each country, who are best able to disclose these unnoted factors, will state them and give their views. On the other hand the deductions made by the Sub-Committee may be unfounded, in which case, those who have evidence to support other views are asked to produce it.

## Part Two—Factors Favourable and Unfavourable to Public Library Development.

A 1. The first essential to any consideration of the public library service is a clear understanding of the purpose of such a service.

A 2. In the briefest possible terms we would assert that it is the purpose of public libraries to make it possible for all men, according to their needs and circumstances, to enjoy whatever benefits full access to books and related forms of record may bring them. We recognise that the public library is only one of many means of access, including libraries of other kinds and the personal possession of books. The public library should not compete with these. Co-operation between public libraries and other libraries should be developed to the maximum so that as far as possible the total book resources of a country shall be available to all citizens, the public library supplementing those of national, learned and specialist libraries and the resources of these made available, when necessary for the greater convenience

*ED. NOTE: Nearly a year ago, the editor was referred to this article on library standards printed in LIBRI, the international library periodical. Since we in California have been so vitally concerned with library standards, this material seemed to be of particular value and interest. The committee which worked out this statement included librarians representing eight nations: England, Denmark, Sweden, Africa, Brazil, Germany, Holland, and Switzerland. Lionel R. McColvin, City Librarian of the Westminster Public Libraries in London, was chairman of the committee which met in Vienna in June, 1953. This material is reprinted with the permission of Mr. McColvin and the editors of LIBRI. The original article appeared in that publication in April, 1954.*

and better service of the general public, through local public libraries. The conception of a clear cut distinction between so called 'popular' libraries and 'libraries of learning,' a distinction sometimes emphasized by the existence of two distinct 'professions' with different status, training and professional associations, is gravely prejudicial to the public interest. The genuine public library is *not* a 'popular' library in the sense that it is concerned with matters of little value but wide appeal; it is concerned with all material of value to the individual and the community, whether it provides this from its own stocks or by means of co-operative arrangements with other libraries. It is the duty of public libraries not only to meet existing demands but also to encourage and facilitate wider demands from more people.

A 3. This being so it follows that the range of the materials to be provided and the needs to be met can be limited only by two considerations — firstly, the extent to which any individuals may better obtain, and be able to obtain, any materials from other libraries and other sources, and secondly the extent to which, on the widest consideration, the use of books and libraries will, in fact, bring benefit. It is the purpose of libraries to promote and sustain freedom of thought and action, individual development and the good of the individual and the community. It is essential that nothing should be done to deny the principles of free choice and liberty of thought; and it is essential that due regard should be paid to the differing needs and abilities of potential readers.

B 1. Applying these principles to consideration of the basic pattern of public library service, the first essential factor emerges, i.e. that the public library must be a comprehensive, general, service for the use of all sections of the community.

B 2. The alternative—and we regard it as an undesirable alternative — is the provision of public library services on a sectional basis, i. e. the existence not of one public library for the use of all, but of a library or libraries intended only for part of the community—for example for particular social classes, or religious,

political, racial or linguistic groups.

B 3 The disadvantages of such sectional provision are many, including the following:—

(a) They have naturally a bias, an ulterior objective, a primary responsibility towards the interests of the section concerned. We do not deny the right of any section to promote its own objectives (using its own funds and not those of the community at large for this purpose), but it is manifest that the total effect of even many such libraries could not be the promotion of that full free opportunity which we regard as the essential function of the public library.

(b) They cannot, even in total, provide for the whole community which must embrace many people who are not associated with any of the sectional interests for which libraries are provided. Neither can they comprehend the fullest range of materials.

(c) It is inevitable that library service shall thus be given by a multiplicity of small units whereas it is abundantly evident that the greatest benefits can be given most economically and efficiently when a community is served by the largest possible unit of library service consistent with social and geographical circumstances.

B 4. The advantages of a service provided for the whole community include the following:—

(a) It can afford a full free opportunity for all the people and it can embrace all matters of interest to any individual.

(b) Every member of the community may use it as a right, regardless of his social position, class, religious or political beliefs or vocation.

(c) Catering for the whole community it can be more economical as more people will use it and the fullest use can thus be made of everything that is provided. It will be a larger and better provided library. It is likely to enjoy greater permanence and continuity and is capable of more efficient management.

B 5. It is, nevertheless, necessary to establish library service for groups of

citizens who for various reasons are cut off from the use of the general library service—such as hospital patients, members of the armed forces, seamen, prisoners, etc. Such services should either form part of the general public library provision or be closely associated with it.

C 1. Since the public library should be provided for all members of the community, it is proper that it should be provided by the community as a whole, at the common expense of the community (with or without additional assistance from the common funds of the state—see later).

C 2. Consequently it should be a 'free' service in that no user should be required to pay any fee, subscription or other charge—for any reason whatever—in order to avail himself of its services.

C 3. The alternative is a library which levies a charge upon users either for all or any service, or for part of the service (e.g. the loan of fiction).

C 4. The disadvantages of levying a charge are, among others:—

(a) That any who are unable to pay the required charge, no matter how small, are unable to use the library at all, or to the full—and these may well be persons to whom access to books is especially desirable.

(b) Those who are unwilling to pay the required charge, usually because they do not appreciate the value to them of books and libraries, will not be subject to its educational influence and may well be those who, in their own interests and those of the community, should be encouraged to make better use of books.

(c) There is also the danger that those unable or unwilling to pay might be induced to borrow 'by proxy' (i.e. using the books obtained by other, paying, borrowers) in which case the library would be unable to exert its full 'educational' influence on the 'proxy' readers.

(d) A library which charges is likely to be one which depends unduly upon the income from such charges. It is, therefore, likely to prefer to provide those books which will produce the most income and so to meet popular

demands in preference to demands for material of greater value but less wide appeal.

D 1. Since the public library should be provided by the whole community for the free use of all, it follows that public library provision should be a responsibility of government, as are education, public health services, street lighting and the like, and that it should be financed from public funds (i.e. local or state taxation).

D 2. This being so it is proper that it should be governed by the appropriate public authority, and administered by a committee appointed by and directly responsible to that authority. As will be noted later, this should be a local government authority. Nevertheless it should not be possible for a local authority to deny its citizens the services of an adequate public library service, the provision of which, by all appropriate authorities, should be obligatory.

D 3. Alternatives to government and administration by a local authority appointed committee are:—

(a) government by societies, associations and other non-governmental bodies (e.g. with a committee appointed or elected by members of a library-supporting society) although all or part of the funds may be provided from public funds.

(b) government by a board the members of which are in whole or part appointed by that board (i.e. a 'self-perpetuating' board).

D 4. The disadvantages of the alternatives noted in D 3 are:—

(a) that the public authority is less able either to exercise sufficient control over the expenditure of public funds or to determine the nature and standards of the public service given by the committee or board.

(b) The citizens, and potential users of the library, are unable to exercise adequate influence or to enjoy proper access to the governing body.

(c) It may be, or usually is, difficult for the proper claims of the library to be brought to the attention of the public authority responsible for providing the necessary funds. For example, the Chairman of a local authority commit-



tee (who should be a member of the local Council) can present his case directly to that authority's finance committee and Council, but the chairman of a non-authority Board may not even be a member of the local council. Moreover the Council is unlikely to feel the same measure of responsibility for, or to take the same interest in, a service which is not under its own control.

(d) There are certain aspects of the public library service which will suffer if they are not properly related to the local government system—for example the provision and maintenance of buildings in relation to the authority's public works department and programme, the payment of staff and their recruitment and training in accordance with the prevailing scheme for local government officers in other departments, questions of financial control and administration, legal aspects, and the like.

D5. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, it should be admitted that a self-owned institution will often be more likely to have on its board members who are especially interested in library development. Nevertheless the services of such persons (though they are not members of the Council) may be secured however, by 'co-opting' them to the library committee, of a local authority.

E1. As already stated we believe that the public library should be provided by the local authority (i. e. the council of a municipality or county).

E2. The public library should be a local service because:

(a) Though it will embrace in great part materials of general and universal interest common to all well provided libraries, it must also pay particular attention to the special interests of the locality (industrial and historical, for example) and be closely associated with local educational, cultural and other activities and related to local social conditions.

(b) The public must feel that the public library is an integral part of their own society. They are most likely to make the best use of its services and give it the fullest support when they have a sense of responsibility for its

development and a voice in its control.

(c) The more remote the control of an institution is from those who use it, the more likely it is to be neglected.

(d) Library-services provided by the state and not by local authorities are likely to become standardized. Local services are likely to show wide and desirable variation in standards and in activity and to engage in fruitful experiment and extension of facilities.

(e) Library services provided entirely by the state are more liable to be subjected to undesirable political pressures and are more likely to suffer adversely in times of economic difficulty. In the case of local authorities the state library department can usually institute safeguards against local political pressures.

E3. In territories where local government is not yet properly established local administration of library services may be impracticable under present conditions. In such cases it may be necessary to establish national or regional library authorities on the boards of which, however, there should be representatives of the towns and country districts to be served.

F1. We believe, however, that the responsible local authority should be the largest consistent with geographical and other conditions which will nevertheless attain the advantages of local control, and that there should be the maximum co-operation with other libraries.

F2. The small library, which has to rely solely upon its own resources, is inevitably seriously limited. Its bookstock must be small; it can offer little to the reader whose needs are not met by materials of very general interest. It cannot afford to employ the qualified staff who alone can give efficient, individual service to the purposive readers.

F3. Better service by the library serving the parish or other small or thinly populated rural district parish and the small town library will result when these are associated with 'county' or 'central' libraries providing deposit collections, supplying the books required by individual readers and assisting the local librarians in various ways. But satisfactory service will usually best be secured when these



smaller elements are integrated administratively into a larger unit combining the largest possible town with the libraries in a suitable, natural region. Such a larger, regional unit (comprising perhaps a geographical county or more than one county) can offer many advantages, including

(a) A large, comprehensive book stock.

(b) Frequent and considerable exchanges of stock at all the smaller libraries.

(c) Adequate supervision and, so far as possible, actual staffing by qualified personnel.

(d) Better facilities for meeting the requirements of individual readers.

(e) The services of bookmobiles to serve not only local libraries but also communities which can be served better by bookmobiles than by static book collections.

F 4. Nevertheless the advantages of the larger unit must be weighed against the disadvantages of weakening local interest by selecting, purely for administrative or financial reasons, regions which lack geographical or social unity or which are too large to remain 'local.'

G 1. We believe, too, that the local public library service should receive appropriate aid and encouragement from the state.

G 2. State aid should fulfill the following objectives, among others—

(a) It should encourage local authorities to provide the maximum possible local support. Consequently state grants should in general be related to income from local sources.

(b) Nevertheless state aid should, where necessary, be weighted in favour of local areas which, for geographical, economic or other reasons are less able to make adequate provision from their own resources.

(c) It should encourage the formation of appropriate larger units of service—by the amalgamation of small areas, the development of joint schemes, the provision of regional services, etc. To this end weighted grants may be made (perhaps for initial periods only) to encourage a wider basis of service.

(d) State aid should ensure mini-

mum standards of provision everywhere (the question of compulsory service is noted later) and to achieve this grants should be conditional upon the attainment of specified conditions, including minimum per capita expenditure, minimum fund for book purchase, appropriate standards of book selection, the employment and adequate payment of the necessary qualified staff, adequate facilities for the public (hours of opening, convenient service points, suitable buildings, etc.) and participation in inter-library loan services, etc.

(e) State aid must not, however, encourage local authorities to be satisfied with meeting the required minimum standards and no more. This will be avoided largely if state aid is related to local support but it must also be prevented by the periodical realistic revision of minimum requirements; and in suitable cases additional grant aid should be given to encourage new developments and pilot projects.

G 3. State aid should be on a continuing and well understood basis. The minimum amount (or proportion) due to any local authority must not be subject to prejudicial variation as this would make it impossible for any authority to undertake the planned development of its services.

G 4. State aid is best administered by a State Library Department charged with general and specific responsibilities for the promotion of public library services throughout the country.

G 5. This State Department should be directed and staffed by officials with such wide experience of public library work and such professional qualifications in librarianship as will ensure the respect of librarians and library authorities.

G 6. To ensure the fullest contact and co-operation the State Library Department should be advised by an Advisory Committee representing library authorities, librarians and library associations.

G 7. The State Library Department should have the following duties:—

(a) The formulation and periodical revision of standards and conditions of state grant aid.

(b) The apportionment and admin-

istration of funds available for grant purposes.

(c) Such inspection and enquiry as is necessary to ensure that state grants are expended for the proper purposes and that specified conditions are fulfilled.

(d) The collection and dissemination of appropriate information and statistical dates regarding public library development.

(e) Giving advice and appropriate assistance to local authorities and librarians.

(f) The general promotion of the objectives of public libraries.

G 8. In addition to these matters the State Library Department should (unless these matters are being satisfactorily undertaken by other agencies)—

(a) make provision for the professional training, examination and registration of qualified librarians (e.g. maintain a library school or schools), and for the training of part time library personnel and clerical staff.

(b) maintain an information bureau to provide information on bibliographical matters, on aspects of librarianship, etc.

(c) undertake the publication of bibliographies, book lists, book selection guides, etc.

(d) maintain or encourage the maintenance by other agencies of such union catalogues as are necessary for purposes of inter-library lending.

(e) facilitate the selection, purchase, central cataloguing and preparation of books and the supply of forms, stationery and equipment required by libraries and the binding of library materials.

H 1. We have referred to the need for state aid in promoting the provision of public library services by appropriate local authorities. It is also necessary, however, to give these authorities proper legal powers and impose on them legal responsibilities.

H 2. Therefore each state should adopt library laws which will include the following provisions, among others:—

(a) Appropriate local authorities must be empowered to expend public funds for public library purposes.

(b) The amount of local expenditure should not be limited; local authorities should be able to expend as much as they are willing and able.

(c) The public library purposes for which funds may be expended shall be so defined as not to restrict development. Thus it should be legal to spend public money not only on books, staff and maintenance but also on periodicals, maps, plants, pictures, gramophone records, films, and all other suitable forms of printed and other record, on the purchase or renting of land, and the erection or renting, the equipping and adaptation of premises, the provision of travelling libraries and book mobiles, extension activities, etc.

(d) Local authorities should be empowered to enter into arrangements with other authorities for joint schemes for providing the whole or any part of the service, and to contribute to the cost of schemes for co-operation and mutual assistance.

(e) Each local authority should appoint a library committee directly responsible to the local council. The librarian should have the right to attend all meetings of the library committee (except on occasions when his own position and conditions of service are under discussion).

(f) Each local authority should have power to appoint staff who shall be employed in accordance with the conditions and regulations applicable with suitable variations to other local government officers.

(g) The use of all the services provided must be available to all inhabitants free of any charge whatsoever.

(h) Though each local authority provides services primarily for the use of its own inhabitants and those who work or study in its area, other persons, living outside that area should be able to use those services if they wish—for example if they live in areas without public library service or if for any reason they find it advantageous to do so. They may be allowed to do so free of charge, or in accordance with arrangements made between the authorities concerned, or they may be asked to pay a subscrip-

tion but this should not be more than the average cost of the service to those living in the area of the library used. When adequate library services are provided generally in a country or region, however, they should be available to all, regardless of place of residence, without payment and with a minimum of formality. In all cases such facilities should be extended to seamen and others who by reason of their employment may be unable to use their home libraries.

H 3. As soon as practicable, all appropriate local authorities should be legally obliged to maintain adequate public library services.

J 1. All public libraries should give users free 'open access' to adequate stocks of books for reference and for borrowing. Without 'open access' it is impossible for readers to select those books which will be of most value to them. A 'closed' lending library can exercise little educational influence, and experience shows that open access libraries can cope much more economically with a much greater amount of library use.

K 1. Library staffs must be recruited from persons with a good general education and a sufficient proportion of all those who are engaged in library duties must be professionally qualified as librarians, having undergone suitable courses of training, passed appropriate professional examinations and had the necessary experience of public library work.

K 2. Schools of Librarianship, offering full time and part time courses, must be maintained and be sufficient in number to ensure the necessary output of qualified staff.

K 3. Library staffs must be adequately remunerated preferably in accordance with nationally applied scales which will ensure that non-professional staff enjoy salaries and conditions of service not less favourable than those enjoyed by other non-professional staff employed by local authorities and that professional staff enjoy rewards, conditions and opportunities not less favourable than persons with comparable general and professional qualifications and personal qualities would be able to obtain in other professional careers.

K 4. Moreover, scales of salaries should

provide for the varying degrees of responsibility, specialisation and experience involved in the several positions found on the establishments of library systems of different sizes and types; and adequate opportunities for promotion and personal advancement must exist.

K 5. The number of staff employed by each authority must be sufficient to permit all necessary duties to be carried out completely and satisfactorily.

K 6. Where the above requirements are not met the service for the public as a whole suffers gravely. It is not possible to attract and retain personnel capable of giving proper service to readers or of developing and administering library services to the maximum public advantage. Moreover the prestige of the public library service is likely to be assessed by the public in relation to the status of those engaged. Therefore if the status of the staff is low the status of the service will also be low.

L 1. The existence of a well supported Library Association is essential. Uniting those who are concerned in library development it can co-ordinate the experience, ideals and policies of its members and express them with an authority and influence otherwise impossible of attainment. It can undertake activities of common significance, safeguard both the interests of professional librarians and the interests of the library-using public; it can present to the people at large the ideals and objectives of the services, maintain fruitful relationships of friendly co-operation and understanding with other national agencies concerned with the public well being, and facilitate contact with the library associations of other countries through IFLA.

M 1. Finally perhaps the most important factor in determining the state of library development is the way in which the functions of public libraries are understood by librarians and authorities and by the public itself.

M 2. If the accepted conception of the service is that it is a natural, essential element in the life of any civilised progressive community—as one of the fundamental 'human rights'—it will be sup-

(Standards . . . page 61)

# BOOK FAIR FOR JOHNNY

BY MARY R. GRIER

ONE THOUSAND NEW BOOKS, A MERRY-GO-ROUND, REAL STORY-BOOK CHARACTERS IN COSTUME, FAMOUS AUTHORS AND ARTISTS IN PERSON—These were only a few of the attractions waiting for boys and girls at the "Children's Book Fair," November 14 through 19, at the Los Angeles Public Library, Fifth and Grand.

Dr. Frank Baxter, of "Shakespeare on TV" fame, talked about "A Boy and Some Books," on Thursday night at 7:30 p.m. to a full house. Other evening pro-

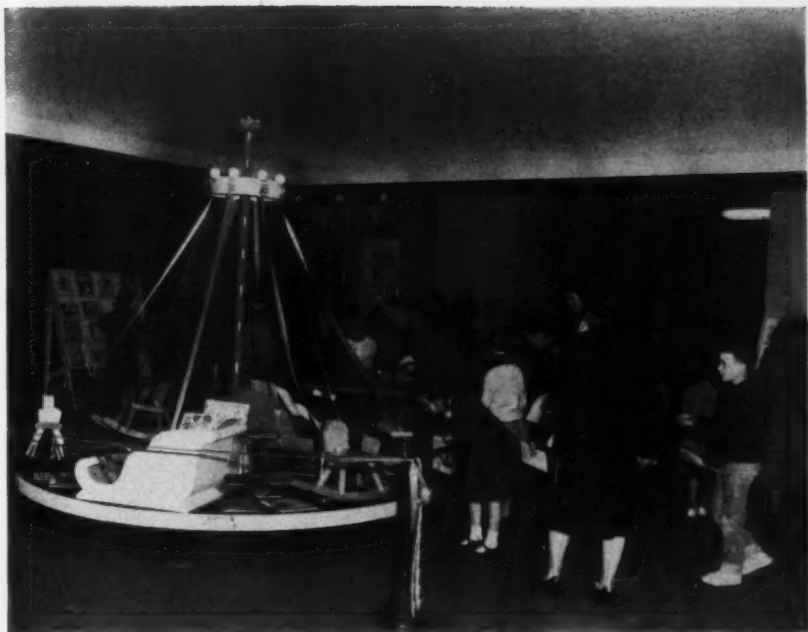
grams for parents presented noted personalities in the field of children's literature, such as Doris Gates and Frances Clark Sayers. They assured parents, educators, and everyone concerned with children's welfare that "Johnny *Does* Read" and told how a child's love of reading may be encouraged.

This big production which was enjoyed by an estimated 55,000 children and adults, did not spring into full bloom overnight like Jack's Beanstalk. From the sunny June day when Mr. Harold Hamill, City Librarian, said casually, "Why don't we have a children's book fair?," to the Monday morning in November when we saw fourteen City school busses, each carrying eighty children lined up by our Fifth Street door, a fantastically large mountain of work had been moved by the Maintenance staff, the Work with Children De-

ED. NOTE: Mrs. Mary R. Grier is Director of Public Relations at Los Angeles Public Library. She assumed that post in March, 1955, following several years of experience in the LAPL system as Reference Librarian at the Hollywood Branch and Librarian in Charge of the Henry Adams Branch. A graduate of the USC Library School, she has made a number of appearances on Television including a recent visit to "CAVALCADE OF BOOKS."



One of the 214 grades admires the foreign picture books. This crowd was typical from ten in the morning to four at night. Foreign doll case in the background.



*The Merry-go-round twirls its pink and green hobby-horses while the music plays "Listen to the Mocking Bird," and a little girl reaches for a picture book.*

partment spearheaded by Miss Rosemary Livsey, the Public Relations and Display Department. Literally hundreds of letters were written arranging for exhibits, asking permission to borrow a carousel from a Beverly Hills estate, inviting authors and artists to appear, and tying up the loose ends of myriad details.

Things to see at the "Book Fair" included a Foreign doll exhibit—over sixty little figures, some carved of ebony, or made of straw, dressed in authentic costumes from all over the world. Each of the dolls was the hero or heroine of a favorite child's story.

A tour through "Little Toot," the book-mobile which carries books to children in industrial areas of the city, was exciting to those who had never been inside a library on wheels. There were pictures galore—original drawings by famous illustrators from their books, an art gallery of work done by fifth and sixth grade Los Angeles City school students showing their favorite story-book persons or plot.

In the "Meet-the-Author" Room, forty-nine favorite authors, such as Clyde Bulla, Helen Bauer, and Marion Garthwaite talked informally with groups of children throughout the week.

Books selected for their beauty and perfection of design were on display in the American Institute of Graphic Arts' exhibit. A puppet show, "The Magic Locker of Davey Jones," was presented at 2:00 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday by Junior League members; two plays were given by children of Crescent Heights School.

But what would a "Children's Book Fair" be without books? They were there—ten hundred brand new books loaned to us by A. C. Vroman's of Pasadena—picture books, story-books, books of adventure, animals, biography—from the simplest beginning books through teen-age romances and career stories, all displayed in brightly painted racks throughout the first and second floors.

The library never looked better. The



*The Tin Soldier and Robin Hood, with clues to their identity are surrounded by young admirers asking for autographs.*

first floor was centered by a revolving merry-go-round loaded with picture books. Real steam calliope music kept time from a hidden tape recorder. Book racks 4 feet by 8 feet, in fluorescent yellows and reds, held books face-up in the corridors. Surprisingly good children's art work was displayed on tall screens.

The second floor looked as if the rainbow had fallen. Four tall glass cases held the foreign dolls and were surrounded by round tables of foreign picture books. Each table held a big, prancing paper-sculpture horse with curly mane and delicate hoofs. The carousel-and-horse idea was carried out on all our advertising and posters. More racks of books filled the second floor halls. All decorating was the work of our talented display artist, Mr. Anton Schedl.

Publicity was a mass production job with extensive mailing. The first fact sheet, giving background on the Fair, went to 186 newspapers in Los Angeles County, including those in foreign languages, on the 14th of September. Fact

sheet number two went out October 10. Radio and TV stations also received this fact sheet. Within the next three weeks, three television shows had made arrangements to feature the Fair, and the fourth show called us during the week of the Fair.

"Cavalcade of Books," the TV book-reviewing program, honored the "Children's Book Fair" on Sunday, November 13, and the early morning TV show, "Panorama Pacific" played host to fourteen of the young story-book characters, who appeared in costume at 7:30 a.m., Friday, November 11. "Sheriff John's Breakfast Brigade" was done as a live telecast from the Book Fair, and "The Mildred Younger Show" picked it up as a feature on Wednesday, November 16.

A separate feature story was written on each facet of the Fair—the Foreign Dolls, the puppet show, the Department of Work with Children (which subtly pointed up the work of our Children's Librarians and our 3,000,000 juvenile circulation last

(Book Fair . . . page 58)



# What's Going On Here?

BY N. BARBARA COOK

## BUILDINGS, SERVICES, AND BOOKS

The new BENICIA PUBLIC LIBRARY building is now under construction, to be ready for occupancy in February, reports Mrs. Le Noir Miller, Librarian. The building is being erected on ground donated by Mrs. Charles Clyne, in memory of her husband who was former mayor of the city. The library is being financed by funds set aside as a building fund for the past few years.

Mrs. Exabee M. Waggoner, Librarian at BLYTHE PUBLIC LIBRARY, entertained a group of graduates of the Riverside Library Service School, class of 1936, at Blythe, December 3-4. Invitations were extended to Mrs. Cleona I. Hannon (WHITTIER PUBLIC LIBRARY), Mrs. W. A. Swinney (GLENORA PUBLIC LIBRARY), Lucile McDonald and Robert Satinfield (UPLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY), and Helen Clapp (BEAUMONT DISTRICT LIBRARY). This is an annual affair.

Lester Bergslien reports the City Council, Library Board and officials of the Monrovia Chamber of Commerce have authorized a contract to design the new MONROVIA PUBLIC LIBRARY. Cost of the new building, to be situated in Library Park, is estimated at \$150,000.

Mrs. Rita Mae Gurnee (U.S.C. School of Library Science, 1952), Government Document Librarian at the PASADENA PUBLIC LIBRARY and present Director of Public Relations for the Southern California Chapter of the Special Libraries Association, sends word that Edwin Castagna, Librarian of the LONG BEACH PUBLIC LIBRARY, moderated a panel discussion devoted entirely to education for special

librarianship at the Association's November 29 meeting.

The housing problem for the SAN DIEGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY station in the rural community of Poway has been solved through the purchase of a second-hand house trailer. It is twenty-four feet long and has a large shelving capacity. A resident gave permission to place it on her farm and is acting as station librarian.

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY plans to open the new ORTEGA BRANCH in the Outer Sunset District early in March. The branch will have a capacity of 15,000 volumes, and will serve a community over 25,000. This will be the fourth branch in the over-all plan of district library expansion, and will bring the San Francisco Branch system to 24 branches.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY LIBRARY'S ATASCADERO BRANCH, now three times larger than it was formerly, has new slim-line lighting and an acoustic ceiling. Mrs. Emily Larson, having gained library experience in Japan, has been added to the branch staff.

Several members of the staff of the SANTA BARBARA PUBLIC LIBRARY listened recently with interest to a tape recording on problems of serving the public across the desk, a tape prepared by Miss Zada Taylor, Hollywood Regional Librarian of the LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY FREE LIBRARY has ordered its second Gerstenslager bookmobile to be ready for operation by February 1. The new unit will have a capacity of 2500 volumes. Over 28 stations have been scheduled for the 6-day-a-week service.

VALLEJO PUBLIC LIBRARY and the SOLANO COUNTY FREE LIBRARY are currently studying a cooperative venture in service to Vallejo area residents. Miss Agnes M. Walsh, City Librarian, and Harry M. Rowe, Jr., County Librarian, are preparing a report on the possibilities of both libraries serving specific areas in and out of the city.

A sincere vote of thanks to all librarians who have reported a wealth of interesting news this past year. There are many libraries from which we are anxious to welcome items that can be included in our April, 1956 issue. Send news during February and March to N. Barbara Cook, Reference Department, Pasadena Public Library, Pasadena.

## COMMUNITY CONTACTS

The ARCADIA PUBLIC LIBRARY displayed excellent examples of English, American, and French paperweights during November. The collection was loaned by Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Boore, Arcadia residents.

The BURLINGAME PUBLIC LIBRARY was the recipient of a ceiling projector and films, from the Burlingame Lions Club.

The COVINA PUBLIC LIBRARY has received a gift of rare books, donated by an anonymous city businessman. The books include: a parchment-bound "Apocrypha"; the Thomas Hobbes translation of "The History of the Grecian War," written by Thucydides, and printed in London, 1676; and a manuscript copy of the Koran signed by the calligrapher, dated 1860.

The staff of the FULLERTON PUBLIC LIBRARY cooperated in a joint project with the local *News-Tribune* to microfilm the paper from first issue to date.

Pomona Friends of the Library, organized last spring, report a successful program of events for Book Week, held at the POMONA PUBLIC LIBRARY. Week started with a Public-Meets-the-Authors Tea attended by a full house including some twenty-five Pomona Valley Authors. Pomona novelist Charlotte Edwards was Chairman of the Day, speaker was Claremont's Richard Armour.

Other Book Week events included a program by the library staff, evening film program, and a book review by Dr. L. Wendell Fifield. Children's Day, with authors Maud Hart Lovelace and Ruth Simon on hand to greet youthful readers concluded a public events schedule which Pomona Friends of the Library plan to repeat annually during Book Week.

Also a first annual event planned and conducted by Pomona Friends of the Library was a Book Drive which brought in donations of about 2,000 good old and new books from which the library will choose needed volumes. Public was informed that the drive was not aimed to supplement regular library book purchasing, but was intended to duplicate volumes already on library shelves in order to speed up service, especially on books in great popular demand, to a rapidly growing community. Future book drives will go

out after special collections and endowments.

A gift item of particular interest at SAN MATEO PUBLIC LIBRARY is that of \$108.50 given by personal friends and the Peninsula Symphony Association as a memorial to Phebe Stern, violinist, for purchase of recordings for the library's Karen Loynd Memorial Record Collection, which now numbers about 2,000 items.

One of the younger generation's favorite authors, Holling C. Holling of Pasadena, talked about his and other books to young friends in the Community Room of the new SIERRA MADRE PUBLIC LIBRARY on the evening of December 9.

Paul I. Wellman, historical novelist, spoke recently to the Friends of the SOUTH PASADENA PUBLIC LIBRARY, discussing the subject, "Writing the Novel."

## NEW APPOINTMENTS

Miss Katherine Long (U.S.C. School of Library Science, 1955) is working as a Junior Librarian in branches of the ALAMEDA COUNTY LIBRARY.

The new president of the ALHAMBRA PUBLIC LIBRARY Board of Trustees is Wilson H. Rutherford, owner of a Los Angeles printing firm. He was appointed to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Mrs. Norma L. Yocum, elected City Commissioner in June, 1955.

Miss Peggy McCully, formerly on the staff of the Public Library in Springfield, Missouri, has replaced Mrs. Alice Seely as Senior Librarian at BUTTE COUNTY FREE LIBRARY. She is a graduate of the University of Illinois Library School.

FRESNO COUNTY FREE LIBRARY welcomes Mrs. Constance Davis as Director of Children's Work. Mrs. Mable Walling, a graduate of the Texas State College for Women, has been appointed Readers Services Librarian in charge of Public Relations in the Fresno County system.

LONG BEACH PUBLIC LIBRARY recently welcomed new staff members Lenore Gordon, Children's Librarian, formerly of Alhambra, and Mrs. Edna Rodabaugh, new General Librarian at BREWITT BRANCH LIBRARY.

Mr. John W. Perkins accepted the position of City Librarian, REDONDO BEACH

PUBLIC LIBRARY, on November 7. Mr. Perkins, formerly Librarian at San Bernardino Air Materiel Area (U.S. Air Force), succeeds Mrs. Miriam N. Burney, who has retired.

Miss Evelyn B. Luttrupp, formerly bookmobile librarian with the SACRAMENTO PUBLIC LIBRARY, has joined the staff of the SANTA MARIA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Mrs. Decima Allen retired as City Librarian, SAN BRUNO PUBLIC LIBRARY on October 1. Miss Thelma F. Passo succeeded Mrs. Allen October 10.

Miss Frances Wilcox (U.S.C., 1955) is the new Assistant Children's Librarian at SANTA ANA PUBLIC LIBRARY, working chiefly through school branches and stations.

Mrs. Dorothy Breyer, formerly on the staff of the SANTA MARIA PUBLIC LIBRARY, has joined the staff of the ARCADIA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Miss Patricia Clark, formerly Supervisor of Reference Work at the STOCKTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, succeeded Lorraine Rollandi at the DALY CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY on November 1. Mrs. Rollandi, Assistant Librarian in February, 1948 and Head Librarian since February, 1953, has retired.

After serving as Assistant and as Librarian at TRINITY COUNTY FREE LIBRARY, Mrs. Ruth H. Betterton resigned December 1. The new Acting Librarian is Mrs. Margaret Azbill.

Mr. Robert Brasher, formerly of Santa Rosa, was appointed Cataloger at WHITTIER PUBLIC LIBRARY. Former staff member, Mrs. Marion Shultis has returned to Whittier Library after a year's absence. She is

now in charge of publicity and library exhibits.

## DOCUMENT LIBRARIANS

The State Documents Committee of the California Library Association sponsored a Documents Meeting on December 5 at the RICHMOND PUBLIC LIBRARY Auditorium. Discussion centered around the processing, storage, and reference use of Federal Documents and California State Documents. Max W. McConnell of the RICHMOND PUBLIC LIBRARY was chairman of local arrangements. Mrs. Eleanor Watkins, Reference Librarian of the CONTRA COSTA COUNTY LIBRARY, was in charge of the program. The purpose of the meeting was to help the librarians with their actual document problems. The following librarians participated in the panel discussion in the morning: Miss Frances Thayer, documents cataloger in the General Library of the University of California, Mrs. Ethel Kerns, Reference Librarian of the RICHMOND PUBLIC LIBRARY, and Miss Florence Marr, Senior Librarian, Reference Division of the BERKELEY PUBLIC LIBRARY. Miss Mary Schell of the CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY staff was chairman of the Committee.

Ruth Welch Gregory, POMONA PUBLIC LIBRARY, sends word a documents meeting for southern district librarians is scheduled for January 21 on the University of Southern California campus. Her committee is planning discussion groups on various phases of work with California and U.S. documents and UN publications. Special emphasis will be placed on points helpful to the small library.

## RESOLUTION

I am not the only one

To sit thus with the twelfth stroke done;  
More than I, if truth were bared,

Have willed more mischief than they dared,  
And at the year's beginning stood

Resolved to be a bit less good,

Writing on their lists and such

To shun temptation not so much.  
A toast to these brave souls and true

Who try and try the whole year through,  
And all year walk about—like me—

A model of conformity!

—By Vi Haapanen

# Behind the Anchor and Bull Colophon

BY MARTHA BOAZ

WHAT'S IN a name? The Ward Ritchie Press' name has become known as a mark of fine commercial printing and its production of an extensive series of Californiana is noteworthy. In the early thirties numerous fine presses sprang up all over the country and they were an important influence in American bookmaking. These presses were not established for the purpose of reforming bookmaking but they acted as a strong stimulus in the renaissance of taste and imagination in printing.

The first picturesque home of the Ward Ritchie Press was a South Pasadena barn which was surrounded by oak, acacia, and eucalyptus trees. In 1932, when the barn became a printing establishment, its interior was white washed and a brick fireplace was installed. Painted in red, across the front door, was the name of the Press and beneath it a heraldic rose was painted as a printer's mark. By 1933, when the demand for its books increased, the Press outgrew its quarters and moved to a new location, an old ranch house just over the hill from Silver Lake in Los Angeles. After adding large studio windows, laying a concrete floor, and whitewashing the pine boards, the building was ready to have the printing equipment moved in. Interesting interior details, in addition to the printing presses and type cabinets, were a brick fireplace, several pieces of assorted furniture (including a grand piano) and a tall grandfather clock. Around the walls of this pleasant room were engravings, type specimens, and book pages. Behind the pressroom and up a few steps was a stockroom. The library-office

was off to one side of the pressroom and also up a few steps. Here were "books about books" and thousands of examples of printing. At the foot of the steps was a signboard, cut by Gordon Newell. It showed an anchor and bull's head, adopted as a mark from Antonio Espinosa's first new-world printer's mark.

By 1935 the Press had added many new types to its stock and had printed a number of major works. At this time Ward Ritchie was designing and composing and Earl Myers was running the presses; in the summer of 1935 Gregg Anderson and Joe Simon were added to the staff. With its increased staff and enlarged activities, the Press soon began to do commercial printing and when a partnership was formed, the "Anderson & Ritchie" imprint was used for commercial printing while the older imprint "The Ward Ritchie Press" was reserved for book publication. The growing volume of work soon rendered the ranch-house quarters inadequate and, early in 1937, the Press moved to its present location: a two-story building on Hyperion Avenue a few blocks north of the intersection of Sunset and Santa Monica boulevards. At the time of this move, the first floor of the building was divided along the center by a partition, the Press occupying one half of the area and a piano repair man the other half. After a while the piano man moved and the Press took over both sides of the building.

The outbreak of the war brought hard times to the Press and a handful of people carried on the work which consisted largely of printing booklets for aircraft factories and other institutions engaged in wartime production. After the war, commercial printing and bookmaking both increased in volume. By 1946 the firm again needed larger quarters. The Hyperion Avenue building was expanded, the new southern section being completed in 1947. About this time Joseph Simon

*ED. NOTE: Dr. Martha Boaz, who was appointed Director of the Graduate School of Librarianship at U.S.C. this last fall, has held a wide variety of positions including that of Associate Professor of Library Science at the Universities of Tennessee and Michigan. Her enthusiasm for librarianship is contagious and infects everyone she meets. It is a pleasure to present her as the author of another in CL's series on famous presses of California.*



*The original home of the Ward Ritchie Press was in the South Pasadena Garage.*

was added as a partner and in 1953 the company was incorporated under the name of Anderson, Ritchie & Simon. Today the Anderson, Ritchie & Simon plant is the most completely equipped of its size in southern California.

The first work of the Press, produced in 1932, was a section on Robinson Jeffers for *The Colophon*. Another work, notable for its design and typography, was William Van Wyck's translation of Ronsard's *Sonnets for Helen*, printed on Dard Hunter paper; an early edition of Robinson Jeffers' *Apology for Bad Dreams* is now the most valuable of Jeffers' first editions. Other early Ritchie editions were by Carl Sandburg, Archibald MacLeish, C. F. MacIntyre, and Leonie Adams. The first book of this press to carry the anchor and bull's head mark, was a translation of Alexandre Dumas' *A Gil Blas in California*, with wood engravings by Paul Landacre. This was published under the imprint of the Primavera Press, originally operated separately, but later incorporated with the Ward Ritchie Press. Also bearing the Primavera imprint was Lawrence Clark Powell's *Robinson Jeffers, the Man*

*and His Work*, with decorative initials by Rockwell Kent. In contrast to its literary and scholarly works were occasional pieces of humor, whimsy, or fantasy. One of this type was the little book written by the seven-year-old daughter of Judge Landreth. The text read: "Once upon a time a pig named Snoot got tired of life in a pen, so he decided to run away. But where would the little pig run to? So he thought he would stay at home." The book was called *The Pig, a Story* and was limited to twenty-five copies bound in pig, as the all-over design of pigs on the cover of the paper was designated.

With its increased facilities, the firm expanded its scholarly and technical printing. In addition to printing the *Huntington Library Quarterly*, the Press printed a series of research volumes and booklets for the Huntington Library. Special booklets, catalogues, and exhibition lists were printed for the Los Angeles Public Library, for Occidental and Pomona Colleges, for the California Institute of Technology and for several small private libraries in California. Many of these works were highly technical in nature and re-

quired the utmost clarity, consistency, and accuracy in workmanship. In addition to these technical and scholarly productions, the firm continued its regular bookmaking, printing a wide variety of regional, anecdotal, literary, religious, and gardening works. One of the interesting regional books was Robert Ernest Cowan's *Forgotten Characters of San Francisco* which was designed with vivid embellishments reflecting the spirit of the swashbuckling times of some of the early San Francisco heroes and eccentrics. In sharp contrast to this was the classic typography of *Broken Crescendo*, a slender volume of poems by Anne Hamilton. The distinctive restrained design of that volume and the clarity of the printed page were praised by many of the journals which reviewed the book. Several books designed by the Ward Ritchie Press have been among the "Fifty Books" of the year, a project sponsored by the American Institute of Graphic Arts. The first of these were *A Gil Blas in Cali-*

*fornia* and Peter Lum Quince's *Fifteen Poems from the Heath Broom* in 1935. Several more including *Of Una Jeffers* and *The U S Navy* were selected in the years prior to the beginning of the war, when publishing activities by the press were curtailed. Since 1947, when they were once again resumed, from one to three books designed by the press have been included among the Fifty each year.

The people responsible for the Ward Ritchie Press are interesting. Ward Ritchie started printing in 1929 in an amateur way, doing mostly booklets of poems by American poets whom he admired. After a year of studying printing in France, he returned to start the Ward Ritchie Press.

Many of the early works printed by this firm are now collectors' items, and the name Ward Ritchie, symbolized by the Anchor and Bull colophon, is well established as a press which stands for high quality craftsmanship, skillful typography, imaginative design, and fine printing.



Present studio of Ward Ritchie is located on Griffith Park Blvd.





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## ORGANIZING FOR ACTION . . .

(from page 16)

This is one place where money is not too important. It's participation, again, that is important and quick communications. Local action is the key. Every librarian in the state knowing what your problems are and being willing when the time comes under the suggestion of your representative to let your people in Sacramento know what ought to be done.

Just one other idea. We need to remember *not* to be completely consumed with immediacy. It is so difficult for our local teacher organizations to remember that a salary raise for 1954 is not the ultimate solution of all problems in education. It is just a little step along the way. We have to keep our eyes way over there, maybe twenty years from now in terms of where we're going and where we want to get.

I read an editorial last year and I would like to close with it. "Trees are beautiful anywhere, but a long row of huge sugar maples lining a stretch of country road as they curved over the top of another wide, bleak hill is a vivid boyhood memory. There was no habitation, just the trees. A farmer down the hill knew the story. He had it from his grandfather. An old colored man, a runaway slave, was on his way to Canada to freedom, and finding hospitality in this remote neighborhood he stopped for a few days of rest before taking the last jump to Canada. He went to the woods down by Bridge Creek and dug up saplings with his own hands, carried them to the top of the hill and transplanted them there in a graceful row. Someone might build a house up there someday and the trees would be welcome. Thoughtless men might ask why does an old man plant a tree when he might never hope to sit beneath its shade. But the one significant aspect of that hill today is that row of trees planted by a thoughtful old colored man who knew he could do things then that would make a world of difference now."

Progress depends upon those who realize that they can do things now that will make the world different tomorrow. Tomorrow's principles, traditions, and the scale of values in tomorrow's world are being planted every day by each one of

us. Each new generation cannot wait for the shade of its own tree. What professional advantages we now enjoy were firmly established by professional leaders long since gone. We must make decisions now which will determine the higher standard of teacher education of tomorrow. We must take steps now which will guarantee the enforcement of high ethical principles among teachers in the future. It is this long-term concept of professional advancement which is necessary. In tomorrow's world, we must be satisfied with nothing less than public acceptance of teaching as a preeminent stable profession. The point at issue here is that if we are to achieve this objective we must plant the social and economic seeds today which will come to fruition tomorrow. We cannot afford to expend all our professional energy on immediate aims unless they contribute toward an ultimate goal. We must earn today the respect which we wish the public to hold for tomorrow's teachers. In short, we must be willing to plant a few professional trees in whose shade we may never sit.

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### STORM CENTER . . . (from page 19)

rather startling and amusing. Upon introducing themselves, the librarian was asked for her name, to which she replied, "Miss Hall." Whereupon the director asked her to repeat it. "And what is your first name? Is it, by any chance, Alicia?" In their picture, *Storm Center*, the librarian's name is Alicia Hull, and at first, Mr. Blaustein thought that the last name was the same.

All dealing with producers, cast, and crew from Columbia Pictures proved most interesting and pleasant. The greatest harmony, patience, and courtesy among themselves to us, and to outsiders who crowded in to watch the filming, existed at all times.

Those watching the finished production have no idea of the time and patience, on the part of the actors, producers, and photographers, that is required for the shooting of one small scene in the picture. There must be such perfect timing of movement and words of each person acting in the scene, and expression and intonation are all important. Sometimes a picture was taken eight to ten times. Occasionally a single shot was perfect.

Our relations with Bette Davis, whom

we saw again and again for eight consecutive days, as well as many other times, were most delightful. We found her a very charming, dynamic person. Several days following the reopening of the Main Library for business, a beautiful arrangement of flowers was delivered from the florist, with a note "To Miss Hall, from Alicia Hull (Bette Davis) and the other members of the cast and crew of Columbia Pictures." Following their return to Hollywood, the librarian received a very lovely note from Miss Davis, expressing her appreciation and pleasure of the month spent in Santa Rosa.

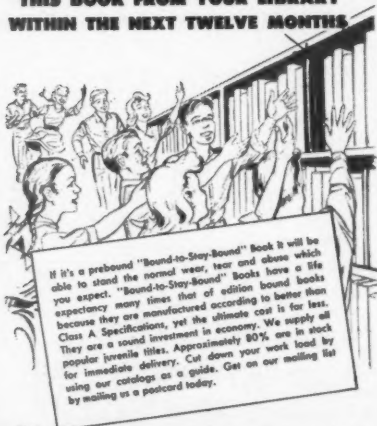
Others acting with Bette Davis in *Storm Center*, were Kim Hunter, Brian Keith, Paul Kelly, Burt Mustin, and nine-year-old Kevin Coughlin.

While pictures were being filmed on the main floor of the library, classes were conducted in the Boys' and Girls' Room for the students being used in the movie. At times there were as many as fifty local students at different periods of the day. One teacher was brought with the cast, and local substitute teachers were called upon to fill the additional needs. On one occasion, when our children's librarian found it necessary to reprimand a small child actor for disorder and disturbance in the Children's Room, he remarked to others, "I hate librarians." But when this same librarian discovered his interest in puzzles and supplied him with such books, no one could say a word against her in his presence.

Our experiences with the actors and producers of this movie were so stimulating that we are all eagerly awaiting the release of *Storm Center* scheduled for March 1956. We believe librarians everywhere will be pleased with the skillful and sympathetic interpretations of librarians by Bette Davis and other members of the cast. *Storm Center* should be a profound influence in creating greater public understanding of public library policies.

Rialto: "I received a request from a boy for two books for book reports. One book had to be 'friction' and the other 'non-friction'."—San Bernardino County Library Newsletter.

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**RECRUITMENT . . .** (from page 17)

ianship among the young people who see it. Librarians, patrons, and libraries are represented in a way to show the interesting facets of librarianship as well as the profession's vital contribution to society. A young person viewing the exhibit should receive an impression of the wide variety of libraries and the broad scope of librarianship. The exhibit was produced in the sincere hope that it will help lead young persons to library school who might not otherwise have chosen librarianship.

Libraries may receive the exhibit without charge; the only cost is the prepayment of express charges to the next library that receives the display. Each picture has two eyelets which facilitate hanging by tacks or light thread. About 52 feet is required if the photographs are displayed in a single line; half of this space is sufficient if two horizontal lines are arranged. The suggested loan period is two weeks. Libraries may secure the display by writing to Roger Dettle, Solano County Free Library, Fairfield, California, and indicating the desired dates for receiving it.

**EUCALYPTUS . . .** (from page 33)

manuscript from such ravagers, she may eventually accede to my wish that it join what has come to be the most complete of all Norman Douglas collections.

On the day when it arrives, after a deep bow to the donor, I shall go outdoors and plant a tree in the Scotsman's memory; possibly a eucalyptus, but if so and in deference to his distaste for the medicinal varieties, it will be one of the tall slim beauties known as *eucalyptus citriodora*, the sweet lemon-scented gum.

In a recent article on Virginia City, Nevada, Bennet Cerf says, "Once it was silver and gold that lured prospectors to these wide-open spaces. Today, of course, it's uranium. One old-timer was mighty mystified by the new invaders. 'Dunno what this excitement is all about,' he confided to a reporter. 'Fust thing I knowed was some feller come on the place with a contraption called a Goober counter and seemed hell-bent on huntin' geraniums'." —*San Bernardino County Library Newsletter*.

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**BOOK FAIR . . .** (from page 46)

year), the slogan of the Fair "Johnny Does Read," and a statement by the American Book Publishers' Council to that effect, as well as the daily program of events and a list of outstanding exhibits.

These were sent as a press kit to each of the six metropolitan daily papers and their local columnists. The Los Angeles Times assigned a special reporter to our Fair, as did the Los Angeles Mirror, which printed five hundred extra copies of their book page spotlighting the Fair. These we gave to parents at the evening programs. We got good coverage from the papers. Thirty-five separate articles and several pictures kept the public aware of something different going on at the library. The PTA Newsettes also carried our story to parents. One big disappointment was the lack of interest shown by either *Life* or *Time* in covering the Fair, although we spent two hours talking to editors.

The fifty children's librarians carried the heavy burden of word-of-mouth advertising to schools and youth groups. That they were supremely successful is shown by the fact that 115 Club Groups, such as Brownies and Cub Scouts attended, and 214 grade groups from public, parochial, and private schools phoned for a place on our routing schedule. Ninety-five hundred children came as part of regularly assigned groups. Many, many more came individually after school, on Saturday with parents, and during the following weeks.

Children's librarians from the branch libraries of the Los Angeles Public Library were hostesses for the Book Fair.

Although the Fair closed officially on Saturday, November 19, school busses kept arriving with loads of eager children all the next week and the next. The exhibits were still there to see, and even though the authors and the puppet show had gone on to other bookings, the boys and girls seemed to enjoy walking through the gaily decorated halls of Central Library.

Now the Children's Book Fair is over. A few displays still remain, but without the crowds of lively youngsters the spark is lost, like the day after the circus leaves town.

We have no plans to make this an annual affair. We may change our minds. It



was an overwhelming success, much greater than our expectations. That there is a need for such an event in Los Angeles was proven by the enthusiastic comments of the teachers and parents.

We have learned a lot. If you were to ask us for a word of advice which might guarantee a successful Book Fair for you, we could give you four words—"Infinite attention to details."

#### FROM MOTHER GOOSE . . .

(from page 24)

for achievement, the need for security, the need for being wanted, as well as the need for books. (3) *You have to like both children and books.* We don't just serve—we lead. There is too much dead wood on our shelves, too much didacticism, condescension, propaganda. Paul Hazard says, "Children ask for books and adults try to conceal beneath a good story all they can of knowledge, reason, order, wisdom, natural history, physics and chemistry. They think the children won't notice, and while they are having fun, they will be *learning something.*"

Transition reading can quickly revert to such easy reading it has nothing to say. We purchase too many books (because of the eye appeal to that reluctant reader) with at the best, innocuous and mediocre content.

Walter de la Mare has said: "There is a hunger of the heart no *thing* in the world can ever satisfy. The world is filled with wonder, mystery and beauty. There is a spirit in children which responds instinctively to beauty and wonder, and has such a power to grow."

We want children to have the kind of reading experiences that will send them back to books to satisfy their curiosity and interest, but at the same time to give them a clear-eyed and uncluttered look at life.

We need to give them our time, our interest, the benefit of our knowledge, and love them every single minute.

A high school student sent in a request for the book, "I can caboose" by Lillian Aye. We sent "Iran caboose"!—*San Bernardino County Library Newsletter.*

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**CONFERENCE . . . (from page 25)**

heard telling remarks while on the traffic island on Market Street while librarians waited for that green light to make their way across to the sessions.

Perhaps in 1955 all California librarians are on an island, leaving behind some of the old ways, awaiting the green light to depart on the new. It's a long stretch—think we can make it?—The following quotes from comments heard at San Jose indicate that we can if we all go forward together.

"Cooperation is a vital aspect of modern librarianship" . . . "cooperation may succeed where consolidation has failed" . . . "do you know about the Joint Exercise of Powers Act?" . . . "functional consolidation works in some areas" . . . "we have the ability to work together, maybe we lack the desire" . . . "it is being done in a group of northern counties" . . . "in Salinas, too" . . . "film circuits work" . . . "why not start with back room functions" . . .

"How about centralized selection?" . . . but "local conditions are different!" . . . "this function cannot be delegated" . . . "we can pool our talents" . . . "evaluation is the most important phase of book selection" . . . "we should recognize the value of other collections" . . . "coordinated state wide buying in special fields would strengthen general book resources" . . . "don't embalm special collections" . . .

"By interlibrary loan six million volumes could be available at the smallest outlet" . . . but "interlibrary loan should not be used as an excuse for not buying what is needed" . . . "a book in the hand is worth two in the depository" . . . "book selection can never be a science, it will always be an art" . . .

"If you believe in anything, and believe in it strongly enough, stand up and fight for it" . . . "nothing is impossible" . . . can it be that "we are entering a period of new and higher achievement" . . . "who is going to take the leadership?" . . . Let's go!

And, on the lighter side . . . "my grandson . . . so amusing" . . . "picture of the new granddaughter" . . . "darling

baby" (suggestion to publications committee—volume of "grandmother stories") . . . suggestion for sign at Santa Rosa Library—"Bette Davis played here" . . . retired librarians (Clara Dills and Susan T. Smith) enjoying "freedom to roam" . . . "I must find a gift to take home to my cat sitter" . . . "if I believed in polygamy I'd choose librarians for all my other wives" . . . "we have a live Peter Rabbit in our children's department—he has the run of the place—everybody's pet" . . . we need to hear Frances Clarke Sayers once in a while "to polish up the halos of the little angels" . . . "San Diego is a nice place to go" . . . "see you next year."

#### STANDARDS . . . (from page 43)

ported by all men of good will. If it is not regarded all progress will be retarded by the prior necessity to prove and demonstrate and to persuade those whose support is necessary.

M 3. There is no doubt that public library development has depended largely upon the social outlook and educational progress of the country concerned. Equally it is evident that these can be promoted by the better use of library services. Therefore all those who seek to improve educational, social, and cultural standards will best further their own objectives by ensuring the full growth of public libraries.

M 4. It is especially important that school children should be brought into full contact with books and libraries and taught how to use them, that adequate libraries be maintained in schools and other educational institutions including technical colleges, that full attention be paid to the particular needs of adolescents and that the needs of adult students of all kinds are fully met. It is further emphasized that if the vital task of overcoming illiteracy is to be accomplished full free access to appropriate materials, through the public library service, is essential from the outset—and that if efforts to teach people to read are to bear fruit all who can read must be given every opportunity and encouragement to do so throughout life.

M 5. The development and the nature of public libraries is also shaped by economic and geographical conditions.

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Nevertheless where these are adverse they must be regarded not as excuses for failure to provide adequate public libraries but as reasons why public libraries are necessary.

"How a thing as small as a modern girl's bathing suit could interfere with the workings of the Los Angeles County Library branch in El Monte became a matter of concern for the City Council

"A letter from the County Library, complaining that bathers at the new municipal plunge are coming into the library in wet suits and causing an upkeep problem, was read to the Council. The letter also requested that the library be allowed to add, 'by Order of the City Council,' to a notice advising bathers to keep out of the library.

"The Councilmen granted the request, but only after much conjecture on just how much damage could be done by the modern suit and what the bathers are doing in the library anyway—seems like the last place one would expect to find a bathing beauty."

*El Monte Herald  
L. A. Co. P. L. Newsletter*

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## ACADEMIC NOTES . . . (from page 30)

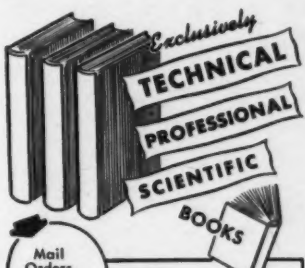
Helen Rodgers of El Camino College is spending the year as librarian of Yokohama High School in Japan, a high school for U.S. Army dependents. Iva Perkins is Acting Librarian in her absence.

The second step in the library building program at East Contra Costa Junior College, Concord, has begun with the construction of a unit to house reading room, stack expansion, and improved circulation and audio-visual service areas, according to Thomas Murray, Librarian.

Mrs. Therese Lednicki (UC '53) is the Assistant Librarian at West Contra Costa Junior College, replacing Margaret Stroberger.

Lillian Stauffer has joined the Stanford University Library's catalog department, replacing Mrs. Winifred Fremont, transferred to Special Collections. David Heron has taken on the editorship of the *Stanford Library Bulletin*, in addition to his other duties, and almost immediately that publication appeared with a handsome printed masthead, a great improvement.

(Academic Notes . . . page 64)



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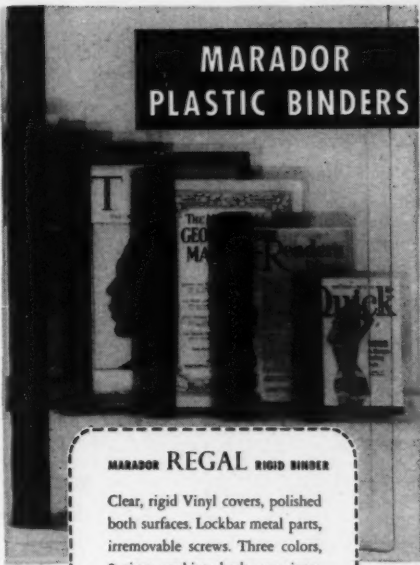
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**ACADEMIC NOTES . . .** (from page 63)  
Speaking of printing, Terry Bender and Palo Alto printer Robert MacMakin, with an assist from Donald Bean and others at the Stanford Press, produced the first piece of printing to be done in the Library on its 19th Century hand press. The issue was an invitation to a Staff Association tea for retiring Jeannette Hitchcock. Bender's account of the the event closes with this remark: "In spite of Mr. MacMakin's skill, knowledge, and experience, the result is not handsome printing. It is not even good printing, but it is printing and it is the Library's first. . . ."

The new Jones Room in the Stanford Library was opened in November as the home of the Stanford Creative Writing Center.

Mrs. Mary Faught is Acting Librarian at the College of San Mateo during Mrs. Edla Walter's year of travel in the Orient. Mrs. Ursula Wilson (Wash. '52) is the new cataloger and Mrs. Barbara Locke (San Jose '55) is in reference and periodicals.



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